The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28669—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 9
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5500	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st ,,
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	2nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4973	1000	A. C. Loggin	15th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 12, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 20th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on the 24th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.



Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3750	1st ,, in March, ,,
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd ,, ,, ,,
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st ,, in April, ,,

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts	35	39
Pints	,, 19	21

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc, body and bouquet	10 12	6 4
Pauillac Medoc, a really good wine	15 0	8 4
Dejeuner, good body, fine bouquet	12 0	...
Chateau Lamarque, ripe and a mellow dinner claret	18 0	10 0
Margaux Medoc, old good flavour	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose, a charming wine	27 0	14 8
Chateau Lafitte, choicest vintage	34 0	18 0

N. B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 per cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in Flavour, Excellent in Body, and Nourishing in Quality. A fine wholesome Family Wine, and one well-adapted for use when Wine is medically prescribed as a Tonic to the Invalid and a Beverage to the Convalescent.—Selected from Special Vintages.

Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

N.B.—In consequence of the continued DECLINE in EXCHANGE, our Advertized and List Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NEW STYLES FOR 1892. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"THE BEST GOODS." "AT LOWEST PRICES."

DRESS SUITS....."SUPERIOR VISITING SUITS.....FIT AND LOUNGE SUITS.....FINISH."

"SPECIALITE."—*FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.*

HOAR & CO., { CASH TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,
OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

EMULSIFIED COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."

(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S
,, T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Fic.
,, A. J DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.

The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS IN INDIA.

Fort, Bombay. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} 23, Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.
SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

N.B.—Owing to fall of Exchange, our advertised prices will be higher by 5 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA. "Temple House Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*
WILL BE HELD
ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH of MARCH,
AT MALABAR POINT,
WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities :—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates :—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do. ,,	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0 ,,	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon from 4-30 to 6-30 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE :—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jardine, Mrs.
Birdwood, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Budgen, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Bissett, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Barnett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Bruel, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Peroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manekjee, Miss.	Soloman, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Garaa, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dsogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
Jehangeer D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD WILD WEST.

THIS MAMMOTH COMPANY will ARRIVE from Calcutta, by B. I. s.s. Sirdhana," on or about February 21, and give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on or about February 23, on the Maidan, opposite New Police Court, and of which due notice will be given to the public. Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and stood during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz. The Charlton Troupe 4 in number ; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Beeomont family ; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.
Mlle. Scheroyade. The Lion Queen.
Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.
Senor Romes Sebastian, Somersault act rider.
Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders Africans and North American Indians who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America headed by Lexas Jack the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffallo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the advent of the Circus on or about February 21. All communications to be addressed :—

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN ACCORDANCE with a Requisition received by the President, a Meeting of Urgency will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. for the consideration of letter No. 755, Judicial Department dated 9th idem, on the subject of the increase in the Bombay Police Force.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 17th February 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.

ON and from the First of April, 1892, the CHARGES from BOMBAY to CAWNPUR in booking over this Railway will be for—

(1.) Cast-Iron Pipes in consignments of not less than one hundred and fifty maunds,—twelve annas and eleven pies (Re. 0-12-11) per maund ; and

(2.) For Machinery for Water Works in consignments of not less than a hundred maunds,—one rupee, four annas, and two pies (Rs. 1-4-2) per maund.

These rates will be at Owner's risk in all cases.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, The Sixteenth of February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LILLADHUR SHAMJEEBHOY has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the firm of SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE and COMPANY, the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

સુંદરદાશ શામજી ની કુંમપની,
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE.
Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in the firm of SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE and COMPANY, the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

સુંદરદાશ શામજી ની કુંમપની,
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & CO.,
ગોકલદાશ માધવજી,
i.e., GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE.
Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January. 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MEGHJI HURKANI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANEKBAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 12th Day of February 1892.
MESSRS. BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that we, BADANI RAMJI MADHAVJI and KHIMJI MADHAVJI have from and after last Shrawan Vad 1st (20th August 1891) ceased to have any share in the business carried on by SHA LILADHAR JAVERCHAND and after his death by his son SHA GOVINDJI LILADHAR in the name, style, and firm of SHA LILADHAR JAVERCHAND. All persons having any claims against the said firm of Liladhar Javerchand are requested to refer the same to SHA GOVINDJI LILADHAR, who has undertaken to satisfy the same.—Dated this 18th February, 1892.

બંદાણી રામજી માધવજી,
For Self and his Brother KHIMJI MADHAVJI.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13 ; for 3 months, Rs. 5 or month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER .....HERBERT FLEMMING.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY next, February 20th, at 9 p.m.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.

First Appearance in Bombay of the Young English Tragedienne
JANET ACHURCH
and
CHARLES CHARRINGTON,
supported by
HERBERT FLEMMING
and
COMPLETE COMPANY,

Who have just terminated the most successful Season on record at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta.

The Season being positively limited to Six Nights, there will be a Change of Programme each Evening.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20...." Forget Me Not."
MONDAY ,, 22...." The Money Spinner."
TUESDAY ,, 23...." Camille."
WEDNESDAY ,, 24...." Special Shakespearian and Old English Comedy Programme.
THURSDAY ,, 25...." A Doll's House" (Ibsen.)
FRIDAY ,, 26...." Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen.)

PRICES.—Reserve Stalls, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1. Soldiers in Uniform half price.

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE SECRETARIAT.

TO-DAY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. CLOSING DAY.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.
A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE at 5-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND PEOPLES NIGHT.

ADMISSION FREE!	ADMISSION FREE!
LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	9-30 to 11 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors cordially invited.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of
Fresh Beef (Prime Ox.)
Vegetables.
Soft Bread
Live Bullocks.
Live Sheep.
Fodder.
To Her Majesty's Ships at Bombay.
Persons wishing to tender, can obtain all particulars and forms, and conditions of contract, on application to the SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER of H. M. Ships at Bombay.
Sealed Tenders should be on board H. M. Ship "Sphinx" by noon on the 25th February 1892.
The above Contract will remain in force for one year from the 1st April next.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for HIRE or PURCHASE of the HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at HOG ISLAND will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine through Registered Post up to 11 A.M., of TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 11th February, 1892, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA
TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India for two years from 1st April, 1892. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, as required.

2. Forms of tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to quantities, articles, conditions, &c., may be obtained after 10th February from the offices of Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also samples of the Stores required may be seen. No tender will be considered unless made on one of these forms.

3. Tenders must reach the office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, on or before 2nd March 1892.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, R. M. S. in India.
Calcutta, 5th February, 1892.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled. all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases ..... Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases ..... ,, 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes ..... ,, 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખ્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each ,, 13 0
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them :—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	,, T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	,, H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	,, T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	,, E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY Diseases, &c., A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reserve.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents :—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered-free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
INCORPORATED 1870.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA—104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-13	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-10
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-1-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years also ;
Endowment Policies payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1. No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2. Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3. The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4. 80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5. Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6. Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880.....	£4,528,512	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	965xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¼
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	–	..	..	..	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	640xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,125
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,405
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...		£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£ 18	–	do.	46

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	340
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	£1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108¾
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	925
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,700x
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	181
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,800	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	12,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	9,200	2	5	5-8	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	
China Leaf	"	23-13	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do.	"	23-15	
Bombay do.	"	23-9	
English Sovereigns	"	15	
Do. Drazors	"	14-15-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	227	Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	295	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Last Day, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Hoseinee (s), from Busreh. Yesterday:—Aspatria (s), and Mameluke (s), from Cardiff; Asia (s), Liverpool; and Caledonia (s), Grimsby.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Brindisi (s), China, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hoseinee entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Rajpootana left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Asama entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Teresa Heymann and Gwalior yesterday; and the s. s. Nizam and Brindisi left it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at the Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille ....Merry England................W. Williams.
Overture ....Sommernachtstraum ....Suppe.
Mazurka ....La Jolee Patineuse............J. C. Van.
Ballet ....Music from "Gustave III" Act. 5 ....Auber.
Valse ....Dolores ....Waldteufel.
Polka ....Lorely ....Piefke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30:—

March........Belphegor...........................Brepsant.
Overture ....Hungarian ....Keler Bela.
Dance........Old Tapestry ....Boggetti.
Selection ....Faust up to date ....Meyer Lutz.
Valse ....Fantaisie ....C. Coote.
Aria..........L'assedio Di Arlem ....Verdi.
Galop.........Vivat...............................V. Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY—Sewjeram Keswaram, a broker, dealing in precious stones, living in Keeka Street, reported to the police, that during his absence at Nassick, on the night of the 15th instant, his room was opened with a duplicate key, and a small box forced open, and a large number of small pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other valuable stones, of the collective value of Rs. 3,850, abstracted therefrom. Before leaving for Nassick the complainant had placed two watchmen to guard his room, but the theft was committed at midnight, when the watchmen said, they were fast asleep.

LOSING HIS TEMPER.—E. V. Kristensen, a gunner on board the s. s. Simla, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with assaulting a police sepoy, on the 15th instant, at the Stone Bunder. The accused, in explaining the circumstances, spoke to experiencing considerable difficulty in landing at the Bunder, in consequence of the number of boats that prevented him getting access to the steps. He appealed to some one standing on the landing steps to move out of his way, and as he did not comply he lost his temper and struck him with his walking stick. The sepoy bore a swelling under his left ear, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 10.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Kassam, residing at Nagdevi Street, has made a report to the police, that about a month ago, he shut up his house, and went to his native country. On his return home, on Tuesday, he discovered that during his absence his room had been broken into, and that gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 589, had been stolen from a cupboard, which was also forced open. On the night of the 12th instant, while the complainant was away, the neighbours discovered a fire in his room, and bursting open the door, extinguished the flames. It is supposed that the thief, before leaving the room, left a lighted match or *biddee* upon a bed, which had caught fire. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.—At a meeting of shareholders held yesterday, Mr. Nusserwanji A. H. Wadia presiding, the directors' report and audited accounts for the year 1891, showing the year's net profit at Rs. 180, per share, were submitted, and passed. Resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, making, with Rs. 50 paid for the half-year ending 30th June, Rs. 90 per share for the whole year, and transferring the balance to reserve fund and machinery depreciation accounts. The retiring directors, Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, and the auditors Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Ardeshir Byramjee Patell, were re-elected. The usual vote of thanks to the agents and the chairman closed the proceedings.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Kaija Mahomed Nuzroodin, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting his wife, named Zainabee. It appeared that the husband and wife had quarrelled and parted company sometime ago; and on the 11th instant, when the woman was passing along Huzria Street, the accused met her, and assaulted her with a stick, inflicting a serious wound on her head. The woman, in consequence of her injuries, was taken to the J. J. Hospital and the accused arrested by the police. The accused, in his defence, tried to prove an *alibi*, and further urged that the case was trumped up against him at the instigation of a Borah, with whom he was not on friendly terms, and under whose protection the woman was then living. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE ARRATOON.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for leave for substituted service of the order nisi, calling upon the insolvent and his wife to show cause why they should be not examined with regard to the insolvency. The order was made some time back, but the insolvent and his wife evaded service, and had been keeping out of the way. His Lordship granted the application.

RE FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the matter, in order to enable the insolvent to answer the affidavit of a creditor, who opposed the granting of an interim order. Mr. Jardine, for the opposing creditor, consented; and the application was granted.

RE JOHN ANTHONY REBELLO.

Mr. Sunjana asked for four months' extension of the insolvent's interim order on the ground that there were many up-country creditors. The insolvent, counsel stated, in answer to the court, is at present at Bhusaval, having gone there on duty. His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for a week to enable the insolvent to be present in Court.

RE COREJEE SHIVJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why their petition should not be dismissed. His Lordship granted the application.

RE OODHOWJEE LILLADHUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, on behalf of a creditor, opposed an order of revocation of the adjudication of insolvency in this matter.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, asked for a week's adjournment to enable his clients to answer the affidavit filed against them.

After some discussion, his Lordship discharged the rule for a revocation of the order, and directed the insolvents to file their schedule within a fortnight.

RE RAMJEE MEGHJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's interim order was extended for four months.

RE LALLU VANDRAVAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macleod, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for Messrs. Todd, Durant and Co., opposed the application, remarking that it was the third one, the previous two having been refused on the ground that the insolvents had abstracted certain pages from their account books.

Mr. Macleod asked for a week's postponement for the purpose of enabling his client to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditors.

His Lordship granted a week's postponement.

RE MICHAEL SPITERE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge.

There being no opposition, the rule was made absolute.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Albert Clark; Harichund Madevram; Curmally Allibhoy; Sandy Peter Antram; Cursetjee Hormusjee; Nana Vithu; and Saddu Babajee.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT MAHOMEDAN SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Hajee Issack Tyab's Madrassahs (schools) took place yesterday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. His Highness Maharao Shri Khengarjee, G.C.I.E., Savai Bahadur of Cutch, occupying the chair. Amongst others present were, Prince Kalooba, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, H. H. Aga Jangi Shah, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Budroodin Tyebjee, Colonel Wilson, Rao Bahadur Diwan Motilal Lallubhoy, Messrs. Manishanker Soorajram, Pestonjee Sorabjee, Ghelabhoy Haridass, Mir Sarfrazally, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Lakhmidass Khimjee, Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey, Nowrojee Kaikobad Mody, Amiroodin Tyebjee, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Shamrao M. Rele, Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshi, &c.

Mr. Abdoolla Kur opened the proceedings by reading the annual report of the institutions, founded from Issack Tyab's funds and supported by Mr. Hajee Abdul Sattar. The following are extracts from the report:—

Mr. Haji Abdul Suttar has started two schools in this city and supported them for the last eleven years with the sole object of encouraging secular as well as religious education among his co-religionists, and disseminating its sweet fruits among the poor Mahomedans, who are unable to pay fees and buy the usual standard books. One of these schools is at present located in Surti Mohla, opposite to the mosque of the late Hakim Abdullah Shah, and the other school is in the Chhatri Sarang Street.

The work in the school was begun with only 25 students, when they were started, but the number of students has now reached to 227. The schools have so far developed to the present efficiency that they show signs of stability, and can in future with some addition in the course of instruction, act as feeders to the high schools. Both the rich and the poor students are admitted to these schools on an equal footing, and both are exempted from paying weekly or monthly fees. Poor and helpless students as well as orphans are supplied with books and clothing without any charge. Secular as well as religious instruction is imparted simultaneously. For the Holy Koran, religious, practical jurisprudence, and ethics are taught side by side with mathematics, geometry, and the usual standard works.

The welfare of the students is taken care of in these schools in every respect. In fact the flourishing condition of the schools is the fruit of the self-sacrificing spirit and the benevolent attention of Mr. Haji Abdul Suttar. Mr. Haji Abdul Suttar has also opened a new school at Deesa, where there are at present 55 students, and he has continued to give substantial support to the Madrassah Nomoniya of Delhi. Arabic, Persian, and Urdoo languages are taught in these schools, Urdu being the medium through which instruction is imparted. Even Euclid is taught in Urdu.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, before distributing the prizes, said that he felt great pleasure in presiding at that evening's ceremony, and he had been very much pleased to accept the earnest and pressing invitation of Mr. Hajee Abdool Suttar Hajee Oomer Soab to preside on the occasion. It was, no doubt, always interesting to take part in such proceedings, which were calculated to give encouragement to the students and advance the cause of education amongst them. It was gratifying to his Highness to know that Mr. Hajee Abdool Suttar was a Kutchi, and that his ancestors were residents of Bhooj. In the conversation which his Highness had with Mr. Hajee Abdool Suttar, there was one thing which greatly impressed his Highness, and that was that his Highness took a most enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the two institutions which owed their existence entirely to his (Hajee Abdul Suttar's) generosity and beneficence. This beneficence to the cause of education was not confined to Bombay only, for as they had just learned from the report read before them that he had extended his beneficence to other parts of the Presidency. These schools were a great boon to the boys of the poor, who could not afford to pay for the study of the children, and as in these schools no fees were levied their advantage would be taken of freely. The fact that education was being imparted without any pay being received in these institutions, added all the more credit to their founder and supporter. His Highness concluded by expressing a hope that the institutions might be prosperous in the future, and the students might have before them a happy and successful career. (Applause.)

The students then sang several songs in Urdu. A student read an address in Urdu, which was placed in a nicely engraved casket, and presented to his Highness.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Highness the Rao of Cutch, said that he had just then been requested to perform a function which he deemed not only his duty but also felt pleasure to perform. That function was to propose a vote of thanks to his Highness the Rao of Cutch for having kindly graced the occasion with his presence. (Loud cheers.) They ought to know that his Highness as being himself a most cultured and enlightened man naturally took great pains to support the cause of education—(applause)—and his presence there that evening was evident proof not only of the interest he took in the education of his own subjects in Cutch, but also of his subjects and the people who lived in Bombay. (Applause.) Mr. Budroodin thought that his Highness would greatly rejoice to evince the energy of his subjects who had spread themselves not only over all parts of India but all parts of Asia, and he might also say over all parts of the world. If they would look round any assembly in Bombay they would find that it included many of his Highness's subjects, who had by their energy and also by their industry and by the enlightenment of learning, been cutting prominent figures in the different walks of life. Memons, Khojas, Bhattias, Lohanas, and others, who were occupying conspicuous places were all his Highness' subjects, and without them Bombay would be a wilderness. (Applause.) The unfortunate Mahomedan community, Mr. Budroodin regetted to say, was very backward in education, and they required more encouragement and support in education than any other community. The children would gladly recollect when they would grow old that it was not a small honour to receive prizes at the hands of his Highness. Without further remark, Mr. Budroodin said, he would take upon himself with pleasure the duty of putting the resolution of the passing a vote of thanks to his Highness, who had taken the trouble of coming to preside that evening, and hoped that the resolution would be carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr Fazalbhoy Visram seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

His Highness made a brief and suitable reply, thanking the assembly for passing a vote of hearty thanks to him.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram announced that his Highness contributed Rs. 500 towards establishing a scholarship in the schools. After the distribution of bouquets and flowers the assembly dispersed.

"OUR Military Unreadiness" is the text of the observations of a Regimental Officer in *Macmillan*. The article is not altogether pleasant reading. It is well known that the efficiency of our infantry all over the world depends, as this authority says, very much on the condition of the battalions at home; but we are assured that the great majority of the men are for all practical purposes notoriously most inefficient. Physically they are unable to meet even the very moderate demands made on their endurance during our yearly manœuvres, when they are not required to carry anything like the weight which would be necessary in war. Bad as such a state of things is, we are warned that there is a far more terrible fear lurking in the minds of many officers and especially of regimental officers arising from the fact that the discipline of our army is not now what it once was. The Regimental Officer looks back with regret to the time when officers and men practically spent their lives in one regiment, and were known to each other. Now-a-days, he tells us, the company officers make but little pretence of taking any interest in youths who come to-day and are gone to-morrow.

GENERAL MENABREA, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, who returned, on Wednesday, January 27 from Italy, called the following day on M. Ribot. A Paris correspondent says:—"General Menabrea is very grieved at his son becoming a Frenchman, particularly as Count Menabrea has for some years been an attache under his father's orders. The Menabrea family are of Savoyard origin. On the annexation of Savoy the present ambassador elected Italian nationality, but the remainder of his family acquired French citizenship. His brother is a judge at the Tribunal of Chambery. It has been said in the papers, and the statement has not been challenged, that Count Menabrea's change of nationality is due to a desire on his part to get a divorce. Whatever the motive, it has been a severe blow to his father. The latter went to Italy for the purpose of handing in his resignation to the King, who has not yet taken a decision."

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday Khan Bahadur Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, delivered judgment in a case, in which Vardu Otta and others claimed to recover from Vadilal Rewichund the sum of Rs. 115, being the amount due on a promissory note, alleged to have been passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Framjee Pathack appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Rustomjee Patell represented the defendant.

Mr. Hormasjee, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs seek to recover the sum of Rs. 115, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendant in their favour in October of 1891. The defendant denied the note. There are certain parts in the plaintiffs' favour. The day-book of the plaintiffs contains a note of this transaction as they are professional money-lenders. There are many points of resemblance between the admitted signature of the defendant and the disputed signature. As against these facts the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the following considerations. He has been in receipt of a handsome salary for the last fifteen years. His uncle produced an account in his regular books showing a deposit of money with him (the uncle) by the defendant from time to time. This deposit in October of 1891 amounted to Rs. 200, and this has not been withdrawn. Six per cent. interest per annum is allowed on the deposit account. At the outset of the trial the defendant stated that he never borrowed money of any person since his arrival in Bombay, and has never passed a note of hand to anybody. He further deposed that he had no occasion to ask for the alleged loan. He was made to write his name with deliberation and also with a running pen to prevent the possibility of a studied disguise. These did not agree in many material respects with the disputed signature. Now if the case stopped there, on a more balance of probabilities, the defendant would be entitled to the judgment of the Court. The demeanour of the parties is an important element of the case. While the demeanour of the defendant was calm, open, and persuasive, that of the plaintiff was that of a man trained to simulation. But the clearest indication of want of good faith on his part is afforded by the circumstances that in answer to a question from the Court as the differences in the color of the ink in which the signature and the body of the note appeared to have been written, the plaintiff said the darker colour of the signature was owing to the fact that the top of the pen with which defendant signed his name was fully charged with ink. He was asked by the Court to substantiate his assertion by the actual experiment. He tried it and ostentatiously produced two writings with different shades of ink. The Court could not perceive the shadow of a shade of difference between the two. It appears to the Court that it would not be safe to award a decree to a plaintiff of that character. I dismiss the suit and certify Rs. 15 for defendant's professional costs.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 1 Bell Lane, Fort, Mr. S. D. Sassoon in the chair. The following report of the directors was presented:—The directors now beg to submit the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December last. The latter account shows a profit of Rs. 41,978-0-10, or a credit balance of Rs. 24,635-12-10. after payment, of the interim dividend of 3 per cent. which was declared payable on the 17th July last. The above balance, the directors recommend, being disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend of Rs. 2 per share, free of income tax, making with the interim dividend, 5 per cent. per annum Rs. 11,561-8-0. To depreciation on buildings and machinery, Rs. 13,074-4-10. The pool agreement dispute, referred to in the report for 1890, was decided on the 10th of June, in favor of the liquidator of the Imperial Ice Company. Owing to the restrictions of the pool agreement, the sales of ice, during the first half of the year, fell considerably below those of the corresponding months of the previous year. The company, which raised the dispute in regard to the pool moneys, refused, after January, to contribute further to the pool, and this company was thereby deprived of its benefits. Your directors then took counsel's advice as to the legal position of the company, and after mature consideration came to the conclusion, that they had no alternative than to retire from the agreement. This step was taken in April last, and since then the company has been working in opposition to the other factories. The sales made during the latter ... view ... exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The profit, however, has been seriously curtailed by reason of the reduction in price. The directors consider that although the shareholders may have to be content with curtailed dividends for a time, the policy now adopted by them will prove successful. The directors regret to say, that they have not yet succeeded in letting the Ahmedabad buildings, or obtaining cancelment of the lease. Under existing circumstances, the secretaries and agents have surrendered the commission on profits for the past year.

The report was approved, adopted, and confirmed, and out of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, *viz.*, Rs. 24,635-12-10 a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended 31st December last, making with the interim dividend declared in July last 5 per cent. per annum was declared payable on and after Thursday, the 25th current, to those shareholders in whose names the shares stood on the register, absorbing Rs. 11,561-8, and the balance, namely, Rs. 13,074-4-10 was carried to depreciation on building and machinery. Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote and S. D. Sassoon were elected as directors and the latter as chairman of the board for the ensuing year. Messrs. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were nominated auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and the secretaries and agents for surrendering their commission on the profits of the company the meeting terminated.

THE ACHURCH CHARRINGTON COMPANY.

IT is a very short visit that Miss Achurch and her Company are to pay to Bombay; for the reason, mentioned before, that native companies had both theatres booked well before-hand; not only on that account, but from the fact that the passages of the Company are already booked in the s.s. Rome, which sails on the 27th instant, there can be no extension of Miss Achurch's short season in Bombay, which is a pity. The talented young actress is supported not only by her husband, Mr. Charrington, and Mr. Herbert Flemming, but by a company which left England along with them two years ago on the Australian tour, so that Bombay may expect a dramatic treat of unusual excellence. "Forget-me-not" is to be the opening piece on Saturday, and as the programme will be changed every evening, and the Company's stay in the city is so short, the sooner seats are secured the better. The box plan is, of course, at Messrs. Soundy and Company's.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
"Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
New East Inda Press Company's meeting.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23. Tuesday—Meeting of University Senate.
Execution, County Jail.
Legislative Council meeting.
24. Wednesday—Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
26. Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
29. Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
4. Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
8. Tuesday—Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
10. Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
11. Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
12. Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
19 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
30. Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31. Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Aspatria, 1,836 tons, Captain G. Veale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (17th January), with a cargo of 2,998 tons Coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Mameluke, 1,702 tons, Captain J Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (17th Jan) with a cargo of 2,853 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s.s. Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F. G. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 306 cases opium and the following passengers:—5 native gentlemen, and 126 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Boneton, Mrs Kotia and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kentigen	1614	Henderson	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Clan Stuart	1354	Leslie	B	F Muir & Co
" Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
" Eden Bridge	1657	Reynolds	D	B Craig & Co
" Hoseinee	993	Raffin	D	B & P S N Co
" Iago	1550	Ouston	K	F Muir & Co
" Rajpootana	1311	Hardcastle	L	B I S N Co
" Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
" Raventhaler	1830	Hanssen	P	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ....Nacoda..........Shepherd & Co
" Neera .... do. .... do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. A. Barrow	2004	Lewis	1	Beyts Craig & Co
" Asama	2449	Smith	3	K Nixon & Co
" Nizam	1615	Langbourne	4	P & O S N Co.
" Brindisi	2129	Street	5	P & O S N Co
" Serica	1736	Mackenzie	6	H J M Suleman
" Etolia	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Gairloch	1422	Cowan	10	K Nixon & Co
" Imaum	2105	Poland	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Busreh, Jan 29.
17	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Cardiff, Jan 17.
	Mameluke (s)	Gill	Cardiff, Jan 17.
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Jan 20.
	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Grimsby, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kargola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Brindisi (s)	Street	China, &c.

The following vessels entered to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mameluke, for Marseilles.
" Etona, for Antwerp.
" Pachumba, for Karachi and K. Coast.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Umballa, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
12 Maharaja s ....Wright ....Rangoon, Feb 5.
C. Stetbatos s ......Callinios ......Batoun, Jan 10.
Banda s ....Schulz ....Hamburgh, Sept 16.
13 Nowshera s ....Smith ....Bombay, Feb 5.
Camorta s ....Blott ....Bombay, Jan 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.—Steamers Kola, Maharani, Legislator and Bengal.
Feb. 13.—Steamer Shahjehan; ships Glencona and Leicester Castle.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
15 Putiala s .... Rangoon.

Feb. DEPARTURE.
15 Bengal s .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Stuart s—6 casks soft soap, H Roopaji; 102 boxes candles, E Rusoolji.
Roumania s—9 cases umbrellas, M H Ahmed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—198 barrels rasin, E Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Annie Barrow s—76 casks empty soda-water bottles, S M Fazul; 5 cases confectionery, N H Attaree; 12 cases biscuits, E Nusserwanjee Antia.
Adowa s—4 cases soap, E Russooljee.
Clyde s—3 cases musical instruments, S S Ramchander and Bros; 2 cases stationery, &c., Thacker and Co; 30 cases color, G Muljee; 4 cases soap, H M Sulleman and Sons; 3 cases cheese, Phillips and Co; 10 cases bacon, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brindisi s—71 cases colour, G Mooljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—20 packages colour, M A Hoosin; 100 drums turpentine, A Abdoolhossen.
Raventhaler s—100 kegs red lead, H S H Soomar.
Brindisi s—50 cases glassware and 100 boxes candles, T Sum soodin; 900 casks alizarine dye, M Ostirmayer and Co 200 casks alizarine dye, C Ramjee; 50 cases glassware S M Fazul.
Annie Barrow s—147 packages glassware, J Runmull; 29 packages glassware, J Virjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales wool, B Hurbbam; 25 bales wool, D Tajian; 60 bales wool, J Khimjee; 60 bales wool, M Cassum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 187 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 675 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 225 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Annie Barrow s—630lbs sandal oil, 50 cwts gum, 7½ cwts cupila, and 300 lbs nutmegs, C Chuterbhooz; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 153 cwts gum, R Damoder; 24 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 250 cwts blackpepper, B Poonsey; 50 bundles coir mattings, D Mamed; 44 cwts deer horns and 5 bales hides, R Dhunjee; 9 cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo; 103 cwts olibanum, H K Ruttonsey; 5 bales woollen carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 44 bales skins, H M Kassam; 5 cases indigo, C Gangjee; 2 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee; 37 cwts coir matting, E Mamed; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craigh and Co.
Clan Stuart s—213 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 81 cwts myrabollams, 42 cwts nuxvomica and 31½ cwts sheekakai, H Rowjee; 20 cwts ramputree, 67 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 98 lbs tortoise shell, M Lalljee.

FOR HULL.

Iago s—3,000 cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brother; 8,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts bones meal, F M Rahimbhoy; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Serica s—2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Annie Barrow s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 375 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Etona s—375 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 420 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 22,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 6,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, N Kairaz and Co; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kentigern s—2,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,650 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Raventhaler s—11 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 465 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—6,003 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 3,939 cwts gingellyseed, Tyabjee and Co.
Edenbridge s—25 cwts copra, M H Merally.

FOR TRIESTE.

Therese Heymann s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 150 cwts olibanum, F S Punnett.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—220 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co; 50 bales twist, A Munjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 35 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 161 bales twist and 186 bales cotton, C Ebraham and Co; 50 bales cotton, P F Talati; 243 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, F Hormusjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Bombay National M Co; 101 bales cotton, M H E Ellias; 100 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Indo China M Co; 108 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—10 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 50 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 373 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros.
Brindisi s—5 chests opium, K Hurmookray.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—25 bales twist Thos G Hill and Co; 219 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 76 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist S E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 375 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—56 cases indigo, Thos G Hill and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 450 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 15.

Swiney, Capt. Bl. 2nd Punjab Infy, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Chapman, Capt. Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 17.

Jennings, Surgn-Capt. 23rd Bengal Infy, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th February, 1892.

1. On Saturday next, the 20th instant, members of both Companies, who have not finished their class firing, will proceed to Coorla to do so. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 3, 3-33, and 4 p.m., and Byculla at 2-40, 3-10, 3-40, and 4-10 p.m. Members who have not fired their class are requested to make a point of attending as the drill season is drawing to a close.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company:—No. 3237 Volunteer F. Hainsworth.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets to Messrs. Dunnett and Co. as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·072	Calm.	1	71·1	53·1	77	..	1·47	–0·56
Agra	30·087	S W	4	77·6	55·1	77	..	0·74	–0·06
Cawnpore	30·071	S S E	2	76·0	50·5	88	...	1·22	..
Allahabad	30·057	Calm.	1	77·5	52·4	83	..	1·46	–0.10
Jhansi	30·060	Calm.	2	84·4	56·7	67	..	1·39	+0·53
Jacobabad	29·998	Calm.	3	80·9	57·9	44	..	0·08	–0·31
Karachi	29·993	N E	10	79·9	61·0	83	..	0·31	–0·47
Ajmere	30·079	Calm.	4	82·3	54·6	69	...	1·19	+0·66
Deesa	30·020	S S W	7	89·2	56·9	42	..	0·55	+0·23
Rajkote	30·041	N N W	3	88·9	55·0	83	..	..	–0·59
Veraval	29·991	N N W	4	81·8	60·8	74	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·043	N E	5	83·8	50·9	37	..	0·24	–0·25
Indore	30·053	Calm.	1	83·0	48·6	49	..	0·87	+0·05
Saugor	30·059	S E	2	82·4	55·7	39	..	0·75	–1·32
Jubbulpur	30·120	S S E	1	80·9	50·9	76	..	1·95	+0·02
Hoshangabad	30·089	N E	3	83·8	55·8	75	..	0·49	–1·04
Khandwa	30·050	Calm.	2	88·2	54·6	29	..	0·34	–0·88
Raipur	30·085	N W	4	83·5	57·8	55	..	0·19	–1·16
Nagpur	30·070	Calm.	4	85·3	56·3	47	..	0·57	–1·37
Amraoti	30·057	E S E	5	88·3	59·3	27	..	0·33	–1·66
Akola	30·063	E	4	89·0	57·5	32	..	..	–2·48
Surat	29·990	N W	F	96·2	57·0	46	...	..	–0·25
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	29·992	N E	8	86·6	70·2	61	..	0·01	–0·86
Poona	30·061	Calm.	5	91·5	54·9	25	..	0·68	–0·98
Sholapore	30·074	E	9	93·7	58·6	23	..	..	–1·30
Ratnagiri	29·962	Calm.	..	95·4	67·9	59	...	0·01	–0·93
Belgaum	29·994	E S E	...	89·3	64	46	..	1·51	–0·49
Goa	29·974	E	7	86·8	72·4	95	..	..	..
Calicut	29·981	E S E	13	89·8	74·5	75	..	3·97	–3·52
Cochin	29·975	N E	M	91·2	74·6	88	0·14	9·21	–0·36
Bangalore	30·089	E N E	6	87·2	62·4	78	..	0·06	–3·93
Secunderabad	30·077	E S E	9	91·2	65·4	80	..	..	–2·09
Masuliptm.	30·057	N	4	86·7	73·0	93	..	0·55	–7·36
Bellary	30·056	S E	7	95·5	65·9	73	..	0·72	–1·72
Cuddapah	30·041	E S E	...	95·1	71·7	70	..	0·53	–6·40
Madras	30·037	E	15	87·2	77·6	71	...	...	..
Coimbatore	30·012	E	5	93·8	68·8	95	0·86	2·44	–3·48
Trichinopoly	30·025	N N E	6	95·0	71·4	76	..	4·68	–6·55
Negapatam	29·985	N E	15	84·4	76·7	71	..	33·98	+1·12
Colombo, (16th Feb.)	29·926	E	5	86·0	73·0	82	2·50	37·63	+13·74

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all parts of India. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Bangalore and lowest along the whole of the West Coast and at Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. The variations of pressure from the normal are small except in Sind where the deficiency is rather large. Abnormals indicate a small depression to the westwards of Sind. Winds are variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Karachi, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 10 at Karachi and Bellary. The maximum temperature variations are small except at Surat and Ratnagiri (7° to 10° in excess of the average). The highest maximum was 96° at Surat. Nights are very hot in the south of the Peninsula, the Indus Valley and Rajputana, but the departures in other places are moderate. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Indore (49°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Cochin, Ajmere, and Jacobabad. Light rain has fallen at Cochin and about an inch at Coimbatore. The depression shown by abnormals at stations in Sind continues to diminish in intensity and is now very small. The weather on the Coromandel Coast and generally to the south of latitude 12° is cloudy and may occasion a few light local showers. Elsewhere the weather is generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 17.

The barometer has fallen over North-Western and Central India and Khandeish, and risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Assam, Upper Burma, and Madras. The depression over the western desert is increasing in size and moving eastward. Readings high in the Punjab and Assam. Winds are blowing northerly over the north of bay, and easterly over west and south of the Peninsula, elsewhere the directions are variable. The force is fresh in Madras. The temperature has risen in North-west and Central India and Bombay; and has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is low over the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal, and above the normal in other provinces. Showers have fallen in Sibsagar, Peshawar, Quetta, Wellington, Trevandrum, Cochin, and Coimbatore. Further showers are probable in the Punjab.

FOR some time past the artists of the French capital have been criticising unfavourably the statues of the Virgin and the Saints, which are turned out in such large numbers for the adornment of Catholic churches. "Theatrical" is an adjective that has been freely applied. The industry is one which furnishes employment for thousands of work people, nearly all in the St. Sulpice district of Paris. One of the largest manufacturers has been interviewed on the subject of the agitation, and his account of the matter is that it is all a question of money. "He will not employ ordinary sculptors," he said, "because they would want a commission on every copy of a model, and this, however small, would amount to a large sum considering the enormous number of statues that we turn out." The workmen employed, he added, are all specially trained for the work, and are paid from 1*l.* to 2*l.* a day. Generally speaking, he thinks the statues are fairly good as works of art, although some, he admitted, are "atrocious." These latter are for exportation, chiefly to South America, where wooden figures of the Virgin, with great staring dolls' eyes, and with gaudy robes of real materials, are in great request. One robe alone for a figure of this kind, which is to be exported to Lima, cost 60*l.* to make. The figure is dressed like a real woman in all details.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.—Cupid ch; Waler geld, 15 hands, 6 years. Broken to Saddle and Harness; thoroughly quiet and gentle; exceptional action, very healthy and believed quite sound. Perfect Lady's horse or charger. Rs. 900 Apply PRYCE WEEDON, Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.

MOST Beautiful and Lovely PAPER SHADES just received. A visit respectfully solicited. To the Mofussil a special Illustrated Price List sent on application to the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUBBER STAMPS.—Do you want to learn how to make Rubber Stamps? If so, buy a Copy of PEARSE and Co.'s Instructions on Stamp making. Re. 1 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED Milk Jugs and Table Flower Vases, with Musical Boxes, play 2 Airs. Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, at POONA, with immediate possession, comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 19, Queen's Gardens, with a detached office. Also from 1st April next, another comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

ART EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors will kindly send to the Secretariat to-morrow (Friday) morning after 9 o'clock for their Pictures, with an order to deliver to their servants.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Agents, Bombay Art Society.

A HANDSOME Pony, 2 years, unbroken; also double barrel Breach Loader or implements for sale. Cheap. Apply BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED, by largest French Firm of Druggists, Herbalists and Manufacturing Chemists active and respectable AGENT for BOMBAY. Must be well known. State European references. Apply with particulars to G. C., care of this Paper.

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WANTED, a first-class FOREMAN and MILLER for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co. One experienced in Carter's System of Milling would be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms, to RAJENDRANATH MOOKERJEE, Pathunaghatta, Calcutta.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas. ROGERS and Co. [illegible]

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

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By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th February, 1892.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While [illegible] the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 41½d., and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £69 3-16 and £68¼, respectively, while in New York, the metal was ½ cent up, at 90⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Consols were unchanged in London, at 95¾; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 107; but the market rate of discount was ¼ per cent. higher on short London Bills, at 2¼ per cent., though ⅛ lower on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅝ per cent. The Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3 29-32d.; and 7½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3⅞d., the higher rate being 3-32d. above last Wednesday's regular allotment price, and 1-16d. higher than that obtained for the extra Bills placed on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3⅝d. Paris quotations come unchanged at 96 per Rentes, and fcs. 25·20½ for Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market became strong yesterday, and prices advanced 2½d. per cental for No. 1 Soft White, and 1½d. for White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, say, to 7s. 7½d. and 7s. 5d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. Linseed was steady, and unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening, Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having again aggregated 10,000 bales, and again without including any East Indians, 3 13-16d. was still the price of spot Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in old positions, excepting May-June deliveries, for which the decline was only 1-32d. The day's Imports were 42,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged yesterday, at 7 3-16 for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·06 cents for May Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals, and those in the previous two years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	29,000	25,000	18,000
Three days' do. ...	72,000	66,000	44,000
Since Sept., 1891..	5,808,000	5,603,000	5,211,000

Locally, Cotton has been active to-day, and a considerable business has been done at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in rates, the feeling having been steady at this reduction. The purchases for export, which sum up twice as much as the others, have been 3,550 bales of new stuff, consisting of 1,400 Pachora, at Rs. 153-4½; 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 152; 400 Khandwa, at Rs. 158; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 155; 200 each, of Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 164; Bengals, at Rs. 148, and Rs. 161-2; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 170½; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 158; while the Mills have taken 1,550 bales, made up of 200 new Dhulia, at Rs. 151-3; 200 new Indore ginned, at Rs. 152; 700 old Karanja, at Rs. 140; and 450 old Barsee, Rs. 148-54 per candy.

WHEAT.—With the further impetus given to business by the news above reported, this market has been strong to-day, and considerable transactions have taken place, while prices have further advanced 1 to 1½ anna per candy, to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-7-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-6-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	„	5-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„	5-0-0	„
Hard Yellow..............	„	5-7-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	5-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-12-0	„

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been quiet, with only a small buisness passing, but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	4,805	bales.
Wheat..................................	13,067	cwts.
Linseed	5,204	„
Gingelly	7,072	„
Groundnuts	4,007	„
Castorseed	3,839	„

FREIGHTS are firmer, and higher rates, by 3d. to 6d. per ton, have been paid. A February-March loading steamer is reported to have been fixed by speculators at 19s. per ton, for one picked port.

EXCHANGE again opened firm at 1s. 3⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and a fairly plentiful supply of the last again coming out, rates gradually hardened, until, to the close, 1s. 4 3-16d. was the best available. The enquiry for Bank Remittance having been limited, this also gradually hardened, and eventually 1s. 4d. for Bank Demand was obtainable; and the market may be said to have closed firm on anticipation of a good price being obtained for Councils, at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1-32d.	„	
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4 3-16d.	„	
Francs 3 months' sight 1·70½	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in the earlier part of the day, and a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours from last evening's final rates was established; but the feeling became steadier thereafter at the fall, the cash price leaving off at 104 9-16 buyers, with the 2nd March account at 104½ and April 104¼; the nominal price for 4½ per cents. being still 104.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing to-day in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and prices of both have generally favoured sellers, where any movement has taken place, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenereffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestcheusk and Passiet.

Route via El Arich interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Diarbekir.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 18th.

Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Durban at 2 p.m. on Friday the 19th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	17	2	38 p.m.	..	15
Suez..............	17	2	55 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	1	16	—	7
„ Kurrachee	1	19	—	1
„ Madras	1	7	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 16.

10 p.m.	76·4
TUESDAY, FEB. 17.	
6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—At 20, Colville Terrace, Kensington, London, Charles Herbert Stewart, the dearly loved son of Colonel Hopton Scott Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, aged 10 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—February 9, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, the wife of Surgeon T R Macdonald, M B, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

McNIVEN—February 12, at 11, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, the wife of A McNiven, of a daughter.

MURRAY—February 12, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Alfred A Murray, of Karnool, Tirhoot, of a son.

NICHOLLS—February 12, at Benares, the wife of G Jasper Nicholls, B C S, District and Sessions Judge, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—February 10, at Allahabad, of typhoid fever, Herbert Louis Butcher, Deputy Examiner, P W Accounts, aged 32 years.

CLOY—February 7, at Fort St. George, Madras, Herbert Cloy, the dearly loved infant son of Robert and Mary Cloy, Military Works Department, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

RECENT endeavours in the Calcutta press to discredit the proposal for the linking up of metre gauge railway communication in the North-West, remind us that the scheme, influentially supported though it has been, still awaits sanction. It is only another illustration of the little wisdom with which we are governed in railway matters that a project, the arguments for which are self-evident, should have been under consideration for nearly twelve months, and that little should thus far have been done in regard to it beyond giving interested objectors to it an opportunity for declaring their hostility. The scheme, as our readers may remember, contemplates the provision of 3,700 miles of unbroken railway communication, extending from Porebunder, Verawal, and Bhownugger in Kathiawar, to districts in Oudh and beyond the Goghra. To achieve this large result all that will be necessary will be to lay down a third rail for about forty miles between Wadhwan and Viramgaum, so as to link up the Kathiawar metre gauge system with the Rajputana system at Mehsana; to give metre gauge communication between the latter system at Cawnpore and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway by laying down a third rail on the Oudh and Rohilkhund line as far as Lucknow; and to establish contact with the Bengal and North-Western line by making a third rail from Lucknow to Behram Ghat on the Goghra river, opposite the Gouda branch of that line. If the cost of a bridge across the Goghra, which the Bengal and North-Western Company are understood to be willing to make, is left out of account, all this can be carried out for thirty lakhs. Seldom has so large a result been offered at so small a cost, and no one who, with map in hand, observes how the long red lines of metre gauge are broken by three insignificant sections of standard gauge—a hundred and twenty miles out of a long stretch of three thousand seven hundred—can resist the argument which the map itself supplies for a prompt bringing together of the scattered sections. It has been understood that the Secretary of State himself was amongst the first to yield to the strong persuasiveness which a scheme promising so much and costing so little carried with it. But experience has shown that it is not always sufficient to convert the Secretary of State in order to secure the prompt acceptance of a well recommended railway project. There are influences at work both in London and in India which make for delay in this matter, even if they do not unfavourably affect its prospect of ultimate acceptance. Calcutta, as we saw the other day—though it has small reason to be grateful to the Company from whose monopoly it now and again tells us it is sorely suffering—has detected in the scheme a covert attack upon the interests of the East Indian Railway, and a determination to benefit Bombay at the expense of the eastern port. To such a statement of the case the answer is of course easy. In the first place the East Indian Railway is quite able to take care of itself. In the second place, if Bombay has been deprived of any considerable export trade by the maintenance of these unnatural and anomalous breaches of continuity in the metre gauge system, all we say is, let the breaches be filled up, and let traffic take its natural course, whether it be to the East or to the West.

But there is some risk of a superfluity of argument upon this part of the case. The development of a through traffic has only a secondary place amongst the considerations which may be urged in favour of the scheme, though if the natural advantages on the side of Bombay as a port are as great as a Calcutta paper lately told us they are, we should certainly expect that Bombay would in time profit from the improvement of communication with the North-West. As a matter of fact, however, there is a large local traffic whose development is arrested by the existing state of things. There is the trade in Sambru Salt, and the return traffic of grain, sugar, and spices from the North-West and Oudh and Rohilkand to Rajputana. This latter goes *via* Cawnpore, and much of it is carted at unnecessary expense, owing to the want of uninterrupted railway communication. From the Rohilkhund and Kumaon system the trade in timber and forest produce, which might be very large, is greatly hindered by the breaks of gauge; from the Bengal and North-Western system it is absolutely prevented in a westerly direction. It is difficult to see how the Government of India can allow this to continue much longer. Responsible as they are for the adaptability of the railways of India to the trade requirements of the country, they will bring severe reproof upon themselves if they delay the removal of these hindrances to cheap and easy transit. But this responsibility does not stop here. Every ton of traffic that is kept from the metre gauge lines westward of Cawnpore represents so much that the State might have earned, but that it has thrown away by a foolish and inconsiderate policy. We can respect the solicitude which it has shown for the broad gauge lines in Oudh and Bengal since these lines have become its property; but we cannot respect what appears to be an unnatural and an undue preference for those lines over metre gauge lines in which the State has as complete proprietary interest as in the Oudh and Rohilkhund and the East Indian lines themselves. This is part and parcel of the uneconomical and uncommercial spirit which has always controlled the railway policy of India—a spirit which obstinately ignores the fact that the railways of this country, whether they are owned by the State, by guaranteed companies, or by companies working at their own risk, are members of one body, and that each should be allowed to work out its own destiny without preference, prejudice, or hindrance. We see no promise of an improvement in this respect in the attitude which the Government of India are understood to have taken up in regard to their project for filling in the breaches in the chain of communication between Western India and the North-West. Their objection to breaks of gauge, whether on commercial or on military grounds, has been so repeatedly and so emphatically declared that it might have been supposed that they would have readily sanctioned a proposal which would give at once an unbroken lead of three thousand seven hundred miles, to say nothing of extension later on, which would ultimately give uninterrupted communication from the Arabian Sea to Rangoon.

But in this matter purely doctrinaire principles seem to be once more—only temporarily we hope—in the ascendant. An abstract preference for the five foot six gauge is understood to have been put on record by the Government of India; the metre gauge railways are to be treated as mere feeders, and the taxpayer is threatened with the conversion into broad gauge at no distant date of as many of these latter lines as money can be found for. Meantime it is understood, the Government of India with a peremptoriness worthy of the railway policy of Czar Nicholas, when he marked out his railway lines with a straight ruler, have written off certain districts as districts in which not a mile of metre gauge shall under any circumstances be permitted. We must give Government the credit of being able to see the supreme folly of treating lines like the Rajputana-Malwa and the Cawnpore-Achnera—to say nothing of that promising little line the Southern Mahratta—as feeder lines, and there is some hope, therefore, that they will see that the scheme under notice is not for the extension of a "feeder," but for the completion of a trunk line—a great trunk line, it must be insisted, even if the gauge is narrow. No man with a practical turn of mind would now think it worth while to revive the battle of the gauges. We have not a word, therefore, to say on the abstract merits of one gauge over the other. Most people, now that the dust of that old controversy has been laid, have come to the conclusion that whether a line shall be on the narrow or the broad gauge is entirely a question of locality, of traffic potentialities, and so on, and that with the wide variety of local conditions prevailing in India there is room for metre gauge as well as for broad gauge, and even for the modest two foot six lines. Preferences apart, moreover, there is something much more determining than preferences in the fact that the metre gauge lines exist, that the State and private capitalists have put their money into them, and that any policy which refuses them reasonable opportunity for development is wasteful, and—as it affects companies like the Bengal and North-Western—dishonest. So far as the wastefulness of such a policy is concerned we need only mention that the East Indian Company rather than see the metre gauge system completed at a cost of thirty lakhs, has tabled an ambitious scheme, by which, in consideration of the control of the Oudh and Rohilkhund being given to it, it will undertake an expenditure of six crores upon extensions. Wastefulness, in fact, could not further go, and it is time that public opinion should pronounce upon a policy which, while it hesitates to lay out a mere bagatelle of thirty lakhs upon an enterprise of obvious utility, brings into view a programme of conversions which, without adding to the carrying capacity of railways, will add enormously to their cost, and will make it impossible for them to be worked profitably in poor countries. Meantime, if the Government of India are confident upon the merits of the policy that they have determined upon respecting the distribution of the respective gauges, let them publish the latest statement of their views upon the subject. From all we have heard about it, we believe it would astonish the public, both in India and at home.

OUR latest advices from the Deccan and the Southern Districts show that things are still very much as they were before the Government Resolution proclaiming a famine appeared. "Famine" has not yet appeared, nor is it in sight. So far as we can gather the general opinion seems to be that the proclamation of famine was ill-advised. Under the Famine Code wages on relief works are limited to the price of 2¼lb. of grain, which at present prices represent about one anna and a quarter, while the ordinary rate of wages is from two and a half to three annas. If a man takes his wife and family to the relief works, he gets as much as the ordinary wages. But this step is never taken until severe distress prevails, when great numbers come at once upon the works. The plan always followed until the famine of 1876-77, and then until the crisis became pronounced was to pay a fixed weekly wage, based on, but somewhat below, the ordinary rate of wages. There is a good deal to be said for this plan, which did not break up the home, and empty the villages, the father of the family alone having to go to the relief works to earn a subsistence for himself and his wife and children. When people who do not belong to the ordinary labouring class are forced to resort to the work, special arrangements have to be made. Such people cannot do an ordinary day's labour for the best of reasons. So far the numbers on the relief works are not considerable, and they doubtless for the most part are of the ordinary labouring class. The works are under civil agency, and are of the very kind against which General Michael Kennedy set his face resolutely during the last famine period. He held that small works carried on under the supervision of "amateurs" give no solid or permanent return for the money expended, and that they are as unprofitable as the treadmill to those who are employed upon them. Sir Michael Kennedy laid it down as a guiding principle that for every four annas expended on labour in famine time, the country should get four annas in permanent results; he laboured successfully to get the Government of India to sanction the making of earthworks for future railways and the like by famine labour. The idea was carried out not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in Madras, and the Southern Mahratta Railway system owes its existence in great part to the persistence of Sir Michael in advocating and carrying out what came to be known as the "Bombay system" of relief works in contradistinction to the petty works which at the outset were favoured by the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras. The experience of 1876-77 impressed upon most observers the expediency of entrusting relief works to the supervision of engineers, who understand how to carry them out. The best works for the purpose were found to be those on a scale sufficient to give employment for considerable numbers on each of them, at a minimum cost for supervision. The only real test of such distress as necessitates relief was found to be the distance test. If the applicant for relief was willing to go some miles from his home to obtain it, there was no little doubt that he needed it. Under engineers accustomed to employ labour in the construction of works the supervision was effective, and a fair return was obtained for the outlay. Under untrained superintendence people employed on trifling works near their own villages cannot be induced to exert themselves. They come for charity, and work as little as they can for starvation wages. All this was learned by every observer on the spot during the last famine. But many things have happened since then; the personnel of Government has wholly changed, and there is now scarcely an official who has had practical experience of famine work. Happily famine is not yet upon us, except in a technical sense. All that we hear seems to point to the practical inconvenience of essaying to deal with the premonitory indications of coming scarcity by the elaborate machinery devised to cope with famine at its height. The Famine Code entails extra expenditure for special officers who could very well be dispensed with under the exigencies of the actual present. The best relief to the cultivators is unquestionably that which takes the form of remissions or postponements. Tagai allowances for agricultural improvements are being made liberally enough, and we understand are effecting as much good as the direct expenditure of an equal sum in relief would accomplish. In the Poona district no relief works have as yet been begun, and engineers and other employers of labour report that there is no exceptional eagerness to obtain work. The harvesting is proceeding in the talukas where there are crops to cut; when that source of employment is dried up no doubt there will be plenty of applicants. The price of grain is slightly lower than it was two or three weeks ago, apparently owing to the cutting of the crops where the drought has not been severe. In Bijapur, which is worse off than any of the districts, there is, we regret to hear, no symptom of improvement. Indeed, it is there if anywhere, according to all accounts, that the famine proclamation is not too much in advance of the actuality.

THE trial of a man whose career rivals that of the mysterious "Jack-the-Ripper," commenced shortly after the mail left in Vienna, where for some time past it was looked forward to with impatience. Frank Schnieder is charged with a series of outrages, robberies, and murders, in which his wife is alleged to have been implicated. The crimes are said to have no parallel in Austrian criminal records, and it is to be hoped in the criminal records of no other country. The indictment contains not less than eight definite charges of outrage and murder, and the whole were committed within a period of two months. The victims were in every instance servant girls, whom the accused induced to leave their homes under pretence of having obtained employment for them. In the belief that he was taking them to their situations, he led them each into a wood, brutally outraged them, and with the assistance of his wife deprived them of their clothes and money, subsequently putting them to death. Eight girls were outraged, robbed, and murdered in this manner at intervals, in some cases, of only a day or two. No traces of the missing girls were found until in July last a working woman walking through an unfrequented part of the wood came upon the partially decomposed body of a girl. Beside it lay a hat which a working jeweller identified as having belonged to a girl he was engaged to marry. Through the instrumentality of this man the whole of the crimes were brought home to Schneider and his wife, who were speedily traced and arrested. While the police were engaged in the apprehension of the husband, the woman leapt from a third storey window, attempting to commit suicide. Her injuries, however, did not prove fatal, and the couple have been put on their trial. The man virtually confessed his guilt and sought to implicate his wife, saying that she held the hands of the victims and gave him the bottle of chloroform to stifle their cries. The woman showed extraordinary mental acuteness and maintained that since her husband admitted that he had slain one girl unaided he could have killed them all without her assistance. By this time we suppose their trial will have been completed, and the man, if not the woman also, sentenced to capital punishment.

A DISCUSSION arose yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, on the amount it was advisable to spend on the ceremony of opening the Tansa Water-Works, which H. E. the Viceroy had been requested to perform. The Commissioner, in a letter to the Chairman, asked for Rs. 50,000, but there was a general feeling that that amount was too much, the members contending that the amount should be something between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, whilst Mr. Carroll, the Chairman, considered Rs. 25,000 would be a fitting sum. The discussion was eventually adjourned for the attendance of the Commissioner, who is at present indisposed.

LAST night a successful concert was held in the Town Hall, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage. There was a large audience present, and the programme provided for their entertainment was all that could be desired, for whilst it contained many of the sweetest gems of Scottish melody, it was agreeably diversified by songs by English and Italian composers. Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Andersen Clark, and Mr. Basil Scott were all in excellent voice, their contributions eliciting many hearty encores, whilst Mr. Mant, Mr. Seymour Dove, and Mr. Freyvogel added much to the enjoyment of the concert by their instrumental performances. A detailed notice will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

THE voyage of H. M.'s Troopship Malabar has been dispensed with. H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile arrives here on the 19th March, and leaves for England on the 29th March; H. M's Troopship Serapis arrives here on the 29th March, and leaves for England on the 6th April.

A MEETING was held on Saturday in the Council Room of the Public Offices at Bangalore in connection with the Mysore Civil Service scheme. The Conference consisted of Dr. Duncan (President), the Revd. Dr. Miller, Mr. Runganadam Moodelliar, M.A., Dewan Bahadur Ragoonatha Row, Mr. J. Cook, M.A., Mr. E. Rice, C.I.E., and Mr. H. J. Bhaba (Secretary). The subjects for discussion were to frame rules for carrying the scheme into execution, and the constitution and duties of the Board of Examiners. A local paper believes the President will get an honorarium of Rs. 240 for each sitting and each of the members Rs. 150.

LORD RADSTOCK, who has been in India for some time holding evangelistic meetings, is now in Jhansi, where he has been chiefly occupied in addressing English speaking natives who have shown a great interest in the subject brought before them. His future movements are uncertain, depending much upon the various calls that are made on his time, but he hopes soon to be able to visit Delhi and Lahore—to meet with the class of inquirers which is at this time most on his mind.

THE Nehal Cup gathering at Dholepur in the last week of March promises to be one of the biggest things in pigsticking meets for some time. The cup in question and those for the minor events are worth about ten thousand rupees, and for the former twenty-five first entries have already been received. It is expected that close on fifty riders and a hundred horses will be present to take part.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A meeting of steamship-owners was held at Newcastle yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted, condemning the excessive dues levied on vessels passing through the Suez Canal, and calling attention to the danger threatened by the proposed admission of petroleum tank steamers through the Canal, and suggesting that means should be devised for the construction of a second canal for the passage of such vessels.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The following appointments in the Head-Quarters Staff of the Army are gazetted :—Colonel Lascelles, to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Colonel Crealock to command the Brigade at Aldershot; Colonel J. Duncan replacing the latter at the War Office as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

THE SEPOY RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The record of the court of enquiry, held at Alipore, into the riot in which the sepoys of the 17th N. I. were implicated, has been returned by General Lord Frankfort, Commanding the Division, and orders have been given for a fresh enquiry. All witnesses are notified to attend at the fort to give evidence again.

THE GILGIT COMMISSARIAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORR ESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

It is probable that an officer of the Commissariat Department will be placed on special duty in Kashmir to make all necessary preparations for sending up supplies to the Gilgit garrison, when the passes are once more open. It is very necessary that this step should be taken, as the country about Gilgit has no reserve of food-grain.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Major-General Sir Henry Collett, commanding the Assam District, will succeed Sir James Browne as Quartermaster-General.

THE COMPTROLLER SHIP OF RANGOON.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller of Accounts, Nagpur, has been appointed to act as Comptroller in Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Bigges, on leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Feb. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, Feb. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Feb. 17.

Mail steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

Mail steamer Massilia from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera 3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1-3⅝

2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅞

3 per cent. French Rentes......... 96

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69 3-16

4½ per cent. „ 68½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......... 107

Bar Silver.............................. 41¾

TWILIGHT.

[From the Russian of "Fet."]

"To-morrow morning will be bright!"
The swallows—glimmering—twitter low,
As streaked with purple lines of light
Slow sinks the azure sunset glow.

Upon the bay the vessels sleep
Scarce moving with the moving tide:
The Heaven hath passed into the Deep,
The distant Deep hath in it died.

So gently come the Shadows on—
So softly fades away the Light—
You cannot tell the Day is done:
You scarce can say, "It now is night."

J. P.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NOWROJEE HILL.

Yesterday afternoon, a Hindu woman, named Yenkoo, aged 30 years, was found lying dead, wrapped in a piece of matting in a room on the second storey of a house, situate at Nowrojee Hill, Doongree, with her throat cut, and a chopper stained with fresh blood also lying near her, and from all appearances it is supposed that the woman was murdered by a man, Rangoo, a goldsmith with whom she resided. It appears that Yenkoo and the goldsmith lived together in the room, and she supported him. Early on Tuesday morning a neighbour, named Gaya, woman, saw the deceased and the man standing on the public road in front of her house quarrelling, and shortly after they both went upstairs to their room. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Rangoo called at the neighbour (Gaya's) house, and said that his mistress had been absent from home for three days. At 10-30 a.m. yesterday a postal peon brought a letter to the address of the deceased, and finding her door locked, the peon went to Gaya's room, and requested her to deliver the letter to Yenkoo when she returned home, and so saying he left. Half-an-hour after Gaya called at the deceased's room, and found the door still locked from outside with a padlock. She then looked through the crevices of the room, and saw both the feet of the deceased protruding from some matting. Getting alarmed, the female neighbour immediately came downstairs, and she took her nephew, named Vittoo, upstairs, and showed him the dead woman in the room. Vittoo suspecting it was a case of foul play went and brought some policemen, who reported the occurrence to Mr. Cobb, the acting Superintendent of the B Division, who at once proceeded to the room, which was broken open, and Yenkoo was found lying dead, as stated above. The man with whom she lived is still at large.

In the evening Dr. Blaney, the City Coroner, opened an enquiry, and after the body had been identified the Coroner adjourned the enquiry until the 2nd of next month.

"General" Booth appears to be a man blessed with a particularly lively imagination, observes the Madras paper. On Friday last he addressed an immense meeting of Salvationists at Southampton (so says our telegram) and spoke of the "marvellous reception he had met with in India." He certainly might have excepted Madras, unless, perchance, he meant that his reception was "marvellous" in its insipidity and general don't-want-to-see-you atmosphere. Whatever he may have done elsewhere, General Booth certainly failed to effect a General Boom in this part of the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy arrived at Darjeeling on Saturday afternoon at 4-45. He was accompanied by his personal staff, and was received at the Railway Station by all the local officials and by a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. The hill side was crowded with native spectators. Owing to the general mourning, both the salute and guard of honour were dispensed with. After a few presentations to him, His Excellency and staff left for the Shrubbery. All the streets from the Railway station were decorated with flags and greenery. Rain began to fall very shortly after the Viceregal party had reached Government House and it is still coming down, accompanied by thunder.

Field-days and fevers have been the rage among the troops in Secunderabad for some weeks past, and now the Medical Staff find they have influenza to contend with. No cases among the troops have resulted fatally, but a number of the civil population have succumbed to the disease, and a large number of patients are still down with it. We learn also that influenza has made its appearance in Chudderghaut and Hyderabad. Commencing at the Northern Cantonment of Bolarum, the infection appears to have taken a southerly course throuhg Secunderabad and Chudderghaut on to Hyderabad.

It is a long time since an atrocious caseof "running amuck" has been heard of as that which is now reported from Quetta, observes a correspondent. The criminal, a sowar of the 7th Bombay Lancers, who was on sentry at the Quarter-Guard and was thus able to procure ammunition, shot the ressaldar of the regiment, a duffedar, and a sowar dead, and wounded four others before he was seized by Lieutenant Roome and some native officers. One of the wounded, a jemader, has since died; and two others are reported in a precarious condition.

The *Asian* writes:—The Maharaj Rana of Dholepur has had bad luck to experience a severe attack of influenza in his stables. We are informed that those two well known Arabs, Doncaster and Ruby, have already succumbed to the epidemic, and that another valuable Arab, Desert Born, and the waler pony Dairymaid, who cleared over four feet six at a recent jumping competition here, were a few days ago not expected to recover. An eminent veterinary officer from Meerut has been in attendance, and it is to be hoped that the further spread of the disease will be prevented. All the horses have been removed from their stables and picketed in the open.

I like everything about India, except the hotels, said General Kodolitsce to an interviewer the other day, and they—well, they are beyond description, bad. I have never had a good dinner at a hotel in India. The railway refreshment rooms, too, are perhaps even worse. I have been nearly poisoned by them. On the P. and O., too, coming out, we had execrable food, and everyone grumbled. Well, towards the end of the voyage a concert was got up by the ship's officers, and among the performers was one gentleman who came out in an irreproachable evening suit and gave a capital recitation from Shakespeare. It was greatly applauded, and everyone wanted to know who the gentleman was, as no one had seen him before. Imagine, it was the cook. If only he had taken up acting as a profession, but cooking—well, I'm afraid I must be off as I have a lot of business to do.

The East Indian Railway Earnings in the week ending 6th Feb. were Rs. 9,92,092-6-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,64,063-6-2. Decrease, Rs. 1,71,971-0-2. From 1st Jan. 1892, to 6th Feb. 1892. Rs. 49,47,792-6-0. From 1st Jan. 1891, to 7th Feb. 1891, Rs. 52,62,856-5-7. Decrease, Rs. 3,15,063-15-7. Miles open, for week ending 6th Feb. 1892, 1,525½. Corresponding week of last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, for week ending 6th Feb. 1892. Rs. 650-5-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 763-1-1. Decrease Rs. 112-11-8.

Four teams have entered for the Madras Polo Tournament to be held next week, *viz.*, the 21st Hussars, the Somersetshire Light Infantry, Government House, and Madras Gymkhana. Thanks to Mr. Braithwaite, the Honorary Secretary, the ground is in better order than it has been for many years, and some very enjoyable sport is anticipated.

A collision of a serious character occurred on Saturday at dusk on the river near Furidpore, between the I. G. S. N. Co's steamer Cusack and the Eastern Bengal State Railway steamer Crocodile, resulting in considerable damage to the former. The steamers were, as usual, bringing the mail and passangers from Assam and Dacca, respectively, for Goalundo. When nearing Furidpore, the steamers collided with great violence causing considerable alarm among the passengers. The Cusack while getting her bow smashed rapidily took the ground. The Crocodile, which fortunately escaped without any very serious injury, went to her rescue and took on board all her passengers as well as the mail. After a detention for nearly an hour, the Crocodile started for Goalundo, where she arrived safely and landed her passengers, who arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning by train which reached Sealdah station about 50 minutes later than usual. The cause of the collision and the extent of the damages sustained by the Cusack are not yet known.

Prince Damrong of Siam and suite, an Agra correspondent writes, arrived in that city on Saturday. They were received by the Collector and Colonel Carruthers, temporarily commanding the district, under a royal salute and a guard-of-honour, whose band played the Siamese national anthem. The Prince, who is staying at Laurie's Hotel, remains at Agra until Tuesday to see the Taj and local sights.

Some irregularity appears to have suddenly cropped up in connection with the question papers of the recent Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The papers were sent to Lahore for the Examination of some native and European students under the supervision of Dr. Stutpnagel. On the last day, *i. e.*, the 12th instant, the examination was stopped under telegraphic instructions from Calcutta. It is believed that the questions have leaked out at Calcutta.

It will be remembered that at the evidence taken during the inquiry held into the stranding of the s s. Umtata, it was adduced that the manner in which the Armugham light worked had caused it to be mistaken for the Madras light. Government has now called upon the Presidency Port Officer to make an examination of the light and report on its working. It was only last year that this light was extinguished for two months in order to put the machinery into proper working order.

It is curious, observes the local paper, that a second time in succession the result of the Civil Service Cup should be in dispute. Everyone remembers how this time last year stakes and bets lay in abeyance for some weeks, while the leading lawyers of Calcutta were using their eloquence with a view of inducing the Stewards to accept different interpretations of the wording of their own rules. This year, indeed, it is only the third place that is in question, but inasmuch as for a race like the Civil Service Cup there is a great deal of place betting, the matter is quite sufficiently important.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 6th February, was 311, against 307 and 309 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 20 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quin-quennium by 31. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 120 and 35, respectively, against 114 and 40 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 54·7 per mile per annum against 29·4, the mean of the last five years.

Certain relief works are now in progress in the Anantpur district, and others have been selected to be started hereafter if required. The Collector asked for a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards relief expenditure, but a grant of Rs. 10,000 has for the present been considered sufficient. The work in the Gooty taluk is the embankment of the Pennar river near the railway bridge. The work selected for the Tadpatri taluk is the embankment of the river as a protection to the town.

A few months ago Mr. Danvers, who has done so much for the preservation and classification of the India Office Records, was sent on a mission to Lisbon to examine the monuments relating to one of the most memorable epochs in history—the rise and decline of the Portuguese power in India. Mr. Danvers' mission, it is said, has proved eminently successful, and he has had the good fortune to discover many documents of great historical importance. The siege of Bassein by the Mahrattas is a tale full of romantic incidents. The Portuguese, after keeping at bay the Mahrattas for some months, and after eight hundred of their officers and men had been slain, were compelled by want of food to capitulate, but insisted on marching out with all the honours of war. The accounts of the siege given by Mr. Grant Duff and Sir William Hunter in the *Imperial Gazetteer* are unsatisfactory, and it is well that they can be revised by the light of this Portuguese account of the capture. Mr. Danvers has also come across an account of the defeat of the Portuguese in Bengal by the Moghuls in 1634. He has also been able to fix the exact date of the capture of Muscat from the Portuguese by the Turks. It was the 24th of August 1652. The dates assigned by different writers have ranged from 1637 to 1651. The first land revenue settlement orders regarding Goa in 1526 and subsequent settlement records for Goa and Ceylon have also been discovered. A full report of Mr. Danvers' labours will shortly appear in print, and it ought to be of special value to students of history.

Commenting on the death of Admiral Wallis, a contemporary writes:—It is nearly eighty years —the exact date was the 1st June 1813—since the famous fight took place in Boston Bay between the Chesapeake, United States frigate of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Lawrence, and the Shannon, British frigate of 38 guns, commanded by Captain Philip Vere Broke. The Yankee fought stoutly; but eleven minutes from the firing of the first gun she was boarded, and four minutes later she struck her flag. On the Shannon the first lieutenant was killed, and the commander sorely wounded, so that the command fell to Second Lieutenant Provo Parry Wallis, then a young man of twenty-one. It is strange to think this is the same Provo Wallis, whose death is announced this morning. It is given to few men who fight their country's battles at the beginning of the century to live to see its close. Sir Provo Wallis lived to attain the highest position in the Naval Service, and to see the fleet pass through all manner of metamorphoses, until the goodly frigate of his youth became the ugly ironclad of his old age. At one hundred and one experience must be pretty ripe. One wonders whether the late Sir Provo thought his country safer with the iron monstrosities of to-day than the wooden walls of a hundred years ago.

Lawyers are sharp enough when they have to deal with one another, but sometimes the members of the light-fingered profession are more than a match for them. A few weeks since a French advocate was at the Credit Foncier, about to pay into his banking account a bundle of cheques and notes. He was sitting at a table, and was just going to reckon up his money and make a list, when a man, who is said to have had all the appearance of a "parfait gentleman," and who spoke with a strong British accent, asked him a question and showed him a paper that he held in his hand. The lawyer gave the information, but as soon as the "parfait-gentleman" had mingled with the crowd, he realised that his cheques and notes—these last representing 11,600 francs—had disappeared. While he had turned to speak to the supposed Englishman, an accomplice on the other side had seized the money and darted into the street. The lawyer shouted "I have been robbed," and madly rushed about in search of the man who had withdrawn his attention, but he was nowhere to be found. Notwithstanding such exploits as these, which are of rather frequent occurrence here, and when the thieves are not discovered, are invariably attributed to British genius, there are still Frenchmen who profess admiration for English institutions. M. Cornely, the Monarchist, is one of these. In a recent article he wrote: "It seems to me that those who wished to take lessons in liberty could not easily find better masters than the English, for liberty has transformed every one of them into a kind of gentleman, who would not be able to live two hours in the swaddling clothes that we have put up with for centuries. The Englishman lives like a free man, whereas we, perpetually dropping the substance and snatching at the shadow, believe we enjoy liberty because we are able to talk."

M. Delprat, Director of the Ecole Superieure d'Aerostation, is exhibiting at the present moment at the Palais des Beaux Arts, on the Champ de Mars, Paris, a flying machine of his invention. It is very simple, being a sort of ærial velocipede. The rider, by the aid of treadles, moves a twin screw placed above him, by means of which the machine should rise into the air. When he has arrived at the desired height another screw, placed on one side, is also brought into action, and by means of a large fan-like rudder, M. Delprat thinks the machine can be made to advance in the required direction.

On the other hand, the public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by no less than 575,000,000*l*. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness come Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australian Colonies. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies. The debt per head in the United Kingdom is, it is noted, much smaller than in Portugal and France; is also less than in Holland, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Since 1878 the yearly number of passengers carried in tramway cars in the United Kingdom has increased from one hundred and forty-six millions to nearly five hundred and sixty-six millions. There were only 269 miles of tramway line open in all the United Kingdom in 1878. There are now 963 miles open. Of this length of tramway line about 256 miles are under local authorities; the rest belong to private companies.

Aziz Bey, nephew of the late Khedive Tewfik and cousin of the present ruler, Abbas Pacha, is pursuing a course of military studies at the school for cadets in the German town of Gross-Lichterfelde. His father, Prince Hassan, was at one time an officer in the first regiment of Dragoon Guards at Berlin. On his return to Egypt he took part in the war against Abyssinia, was made prisoner, and ransomed. Later he became leader of the Egyptian contigent in the war between Russia and Turkey, and soon afterwards died. Aziz Bey intends, after presenting himself for examination next month, to enter the same regiment in which his father served.

In the list of salaries paid to Governors of British Colonies, Canada and Victoria stand first with 10,000*l*. a year each. Last in order are the Virgin Islands 340*l*. and St. Helena, Montserrat, and Turk's Island, 500*l*. a year each. The descent from the highest to the lowest of these extremes is gradual. The Cape of Good Hope figures for 9,000*l*., New South Wales 7,000*l*., Jamaica and British Guiana 6,000*l*. each, and Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mauritius, Gibraltar, Malta, and Trinidad 5000*l*. a year each. The Governors of Sierra Leone and Lagos, which, on account of climate, are not in all eyes very tempting appointments, get 2,500*l*. a year each.

NOTES FROM AJMERE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Feb. 13.

Heaven has sent us some drinking-water, for which we are very thankful. The Arra-Sagor, our only lake, was almost dry, when a good shower fell and gave us a few weeks' supply. Still the outlook grows gloomier than ever, nearly 100,000 head of cattle in Ajmere-Mhairwara have died of starvation; and but for the railway the poor people would have been in a like evil plight. Since the beginning of November the barometer has been steadily higher than I can remember seeing it during the cold season, and this, the weather-wise say, augurs badly for the coming year. Should the rains again fail us, God help the poor people of Rajputana and the Government of India too! The Government of India must sooner or later come to the rescue of the cultivators, who have generally lost more than their all. I hear that several of the Native States have shown a very praiseworthy lead in the matter of providing relief for the famine-stricken. Many thousands of poor farmers from this and the surrounding districts have fled with the remnants of their herds to Kotah, Malwa, and Central India, where —particularly in Kotah, I believe—good provision has been made for the free grazing of cattle, and relief-works have been opened for those who can work while they who cannot are daily fed at the expense of the State.

The one little bit of consolation to be picked out of universal distress is that the winter camp of the Agent to the Governor-General is this season impossible by reason of the grass-famine, and the hope that this antiquated custom of marching a small army of officials and their followers once a year through the States of Ratputana will not be received. Of late years our successive Agent to the Governor-General have tried to lighten the burden, which fell so heavily on the villagers by giving strict orders that all grass, wood, milk, &c., should be paid for. But a time-honoured custom so dear to the tag-rag and bob-tail of a large camp is not to be broken through easily. Now that we have railways and good roads almost everywhere, why should this old-world custom be perpetuated?

I hope that the severity of the present grass-famine here and elsewhere will lead the Government of India, and particularly, private speculators, to utilize the many cotton-presses throughout the country for the preservation of fodder. Compressed grass will keep for many years, and is little liable to damage by either fire or water.

THE HAZARA MEDAL AND MANIPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the above many agree with the opinion expressed in a letter in your paper, dated February 11, that it would be unfair to omit the grant of the Indian Frontier Medal for Manipur. The Government of India, I believe, forwarded to the proper quarter its recommendation for the "grant" of the medal for Manipur, fully appreciating the work done by all engaged in the expedition to that place. The Home Government, however, have apparently taken no favourable notice of that recommendation—thus while the medal is granted for both Miranzai and Hazara, the services of those engaged in the expedition to Manipur is to be slighted. That the operations of the Manipur field force were quite as important as those of Miranzai and Hazara your readers will, I think, agree—the fight upon the 25th April, in which some 300 of the enemy were killed—the casualties on our own side—the terribly hard marches—exposure to intense heat and heavy rain on the advance to, and return from, Manipur, is deserving of some recognition—of the same recognition as accorded to the Miranzai and Hazara Field Forces. The 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles alone lost over 40 men, many of whom were "time-expired and good soldiers all. On the return march from Manipur and subsequently some of the men who died had most ably assisted in the search for, and recovery of, the mutilated bodies of the British officers, who were so treacherously killed on the 24th of March last, cholera breaking out two days after the bodies were exhumed. If the Government has forgetten Manipur the troops who took part in the expedition to that place have not. Men were in hospital as recently as December last, suffering from dysentry, fever, or other sickness, and many men even now feel the effects of sickness contracted on the expedition. Of the sickness among the native troops your readers are no doubt aware. Many died, especially of the Kohima Column, the S. V. L. H. and C. N. R. losing two or three of their comrades. I urge in conclusion that, in my humble opinion, the troops who took part in the Manipur Expedition deserve the same acknowledgment of their services as their comrades of the Miranzai and Hazara Field Forces, and that the grant of the medal would cause much satisfaction.—Yours, &c.,

A TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIER.

Deolalee Camp, Feb. 16.

STRANGE DEATH AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A correspondent writes:—An old Bhathia resident of Cutch Mandvie, Ramdas Goculdas, aged about sixty years, lost his life there, on the 8th instant, under rather peculiar circumstances. His son, Govindjee Ramdas, arrived there that day by the B. I. S. Navigation Company's steamer, and the old gentleman went to the Bunder to meet him and escort him home. After the meeting, Ramdas and his son went to the Custom House, at Cutch Mandvie, and requested the officer to allow the son's packet which contained all his luggage, to be removed at his earliest convenience. Instead of attending to the request made to him, the officer was greatly enraged, and ordered the Customs and police officers on duty to take away his packet and to confinehim. In an instant he was beaten so severely that he is alleged to have died of the injuries on the spot. Subsequent advices state that the Police Commissioner had arrived at Cutch Mandvie to inquire into the alleged murder; but that the offenders were still at large; and that no arrangements had then been made for the trial.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA

The s. s. Mameluke, of 1,702 tons, under the command of Captain Joseph Gill, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals, had very severe weather during her voyage. She left Cardiff on the 17th January for Bombay. On the morning of the 20th January, when, in the Bay of Biscay, she encountered very severe weather, which lasted for a considerable time, causing a good deal of damage, in smashing three boat's bulwarks and damaging the deck fittings. The following day she experienced fresh gales with heavy rain and head sea, and the steamer pitched heavily, and shipped large quantity of water. The wind then shipped to W.-N.-W., and caused a terrible confused and high sea. About noon a strong gale commenced blowing, accompanied by very heavy seas till 3 p.m., when a terrific sea struck the ship and stove in a spare life boat, No. 3 hatch, and smashing starboard bulwarks, ladders, and swept away steam-pipe covers. The ship then hove to the engines, slowed, and remained so till 7 a. m. next morning. During that time the sea was running very high, causing the ship to labour very much. After seven o'clock she continued on her course, but on the 21st she met a fresh gale and heavy squalls. Then she experienced fine weather for two days. On the 24th she had a moderate northerly gale, and the steamer was shipping a large quantity of water. On the 25th she again encountered strong gale with heavy squalls in the Mediterranean Sea, and at about 9 a.m., put the steamer head to sea and engines slowed at about midnight, when another heavy sea struck the ship smashing port life-boat. At about 9 p.m. the northerly gale and wind increased, the ship labouring very heavily again on the morning of the 27th. At about 6-45 a.m. she continued on her course, but had to put the ship head to sea again on account of the heavy sea, and the engines were kept at dead slow. At about 12 noon the weather abated a little, and the steamer putting about, proceeded on her voyage to Bombay. The latter part of the voyage she experienced fine weather till her arrival in port.

Corsica, which has been always a favourite home of brigands, is keeping up its reputation. The walls of the court-house at Bastia are just now adorned with a notice calling upon Giacomo and Antonio Borrelli, better known as "Bellacoscia," to surrender to justice, for the purpose of being executed in accordance with a sentence of death recently passed upon them by default. On this occasion the brigands in question were tried for having sought to kill six gendarmes. Death sentences, however, are an ordinary occurrence in the daily routine of MM. Borelli, for each of them has been condemned to capital punishment six times already, and, says the *Daily News*, so long as they are very careful that these always go "by default" there seems no reason why they should not be condemned to the guillotine as many times more.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, when Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair. There were also present Col. Merewether, R.E., Col. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsee, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, and Muljee B. Barbhaya.

THE PROPOSED OPENING OF THE TANSA WORKS BY THE VICEROY.

The Committee proceeded with the consideration of the following resolution of the Corporation: "That the President be requested to beg H. E. the Governor to ask H. E. the Viceroy to do the City the honour of consenting to open the Tansa Water-Works in person, and that the Standing Committee be asked to recommend a suitable grant for carrying out the ceremonial in connection therewith."

The Chairman remarked that it was a great pity that Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, was unable to be present at that meeting, owing to indisposition, as it was difficult to discuss the matter in his absence. The Commissioner had, however, written to him a letter giving certain details of what he considered should be done, and asking for a grant of Rs. 50.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram suggested that the matter be postponed for a week, in order that they might have the benefit of the views of the Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee pointed out that the time was limited within which to deal with the matter, and considered that it would be better to discuss and dispose of the business at that meeting.

Colonel Wilson thought they would be taxing the energy of the Viceroy too much by asking him to be present at a garden-party in addition to performing the opening ceremony and attending at a banquet. They might as well save that amount.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas supported the suggestion that the matter be postponed until next meeting, when he trusted the Commissioner would be able to be present, and give them details.

Colonel Merewether said that the matter was urgent, unless it was the intention of the Commissioner to bring the matter before the Corporation as one of urgency.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that Rs. 50,000 was an extravagantly large amount for the purpose for which it was required.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee referred to the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the New Municipal Offices by Lord Ripon. The arrangements made were carried out by Mr. Watson, and were of a satisfactory character, costing only Rs. 10,000.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal saw no reason why that sum would not suffice for the opening of the Tansa Works.

Mr. R. M. Shroff asked what amount was spent at the opening of the Tulsi Works by Sir Richard Temple?

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee replied that it was a very small work, and the opening only cost about Rs. 1,000. There was a great difference in the works, and they were asking the Viceroy of India to perform the ceremony.

The Chairman pointed out that the Commissioner was anxious to get some amount passed, and would probably bring the matter before the Corporation as one of urgency.

Mr. Javerilal repeated that the total cost should not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Mulji was of opinion that the sum should not be limited in the manner proposed by Mr. Javerilal.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas contended that the Committee was not in a position to deal with the matter without the opinions of the Commissioner, and they ought not, therefore, to limit the amount.

The Chairman considered that Rs. 25,000 might be granted.

Mr. Kabrajee said it all depended on what the Commissioner proposed to do.

The Chairman said that so far as the details were concerned the Corporation had entrusted the Commissioner with carrying them out.

Mr. Kabrajee remarked that the Corporation wished the Commissioner to act as master of ceremonies; but that the principal matters should be laid down by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hurkissondas urged most strongly upon the Committee to postponing the matter until they had an opportunity of conferring with the Commissioner, who must have good reasons of his own in proposing to spend the amount which he had done in his note.

Mr. Javerilal thought that it was the function of the Standing Committee to determine the scale on which the ceremonial was to be carried out.

The Chairman said that the Viceroy was coming to perform the opening ceremony, and it must be done on a decent scale.

Mr. Hurkissondas: It would be far better if the whole of the arrangements were left to the Commissioner. For ought I know it was the wish of the Corporation, which was so very ably put forward and expressed by Mr. Mehta the other day at the meeting of that body.

The Chairman thought that the Committee would do well to make a grant of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Javerilal suggested that the grant should not exceed Rs. 10,000. If the Commissioner, however, thought that the ceremonial could not be carried out on an adequate scale for that amount he might come to the Committee again with fresh proposals, and they might then see their way to increasing that amount.

Colonel Merewether said that the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Offices was carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,000 on a very handsome scale; but it might be that the Municipal Commissioner has something quite new to propose in connection with the opening of the water-works. Five thousand rupees on the top of the ten thousand rupees, suggested by Mr. Javerilal, would be a very handsome amount. The Committee might recommend the Corporation to grant Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, leaving it open to the Commissioner to put forward his reasons for an increase in that grant. The Commissioner must have good reasons for spending as much as he proposed to do.

In reply to Mr. Shroff, Colonel Merewether said that about Rs. 10,000 was spent on the opening of the new docks, which cost about 73 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Javerilal: It is a wrong basis to go upon.

Colonel Merewether said that if Rs. 15,000 was to be looked upon as the final amount, he would not put forward his suggestion in the form of a resolution.

After some discussion, it was resolved to postpone further consideration of the matter till the next meeting.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

The Committee considered the following resolution of the Corporation:—"That, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 10,839, dated the 6th of January, 1892, the Standing Committee be requested to receive and send up to the Corporation the minutes of the members who dissented from the report of the Standing Committee."

The question arose out of a resolution of the Standing Committee on the question of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s claims on account of the Tansa dam works. The resolution of the Committee stated the circumstances, and the authority under which they paid the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to Messrs. Glover and Co. in settlement of their claim. On the occasion of the passing resolution, Mr. Dhurrumsey asked to be allowed to put in a minute of dissent; but the Chairman, Mr. E.B. Carroll, decided that as there was no precedent for such a record being allowed and this request was not complied with. Dr. Blaney at a subsequent meeting of the Corporation moved the above resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman said that considering the resolution of the Corporation was an unnecessary interference with the procedure of business of the Standing Committee, and he objected to it. After supporting his ruling in disallowing Mr. Dhurrumsey's minute of dissent, he said that the only proper way that the matter should have come up before the Corporation was by re-opening the whole question, and if the Committee decided to send the information asked for by the Corporation in their resolution, he would feel it his duty to resign Chairmanship of the Standing Committee.

Colonel Merewether moved that the Corporation be informed with reference to their resolution, that the resolution of the Standing Committee was passed without dissent as to its form until after it was disposed of. That the Standing Committee had, therefore, no dissent to forward. The matter was closed, and to undo what had been done would be contrary to proper procedure. He said it appeared to him that that was the only proposition, which could be passed on that occasion.

Mr. Dhurrumsey said he had no wish to make much of the matter; but he considered there was no attempt to undo anything that had been done.

Colonel Merewether's motion was after discussion carried by a large majority.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

The Kafirs on the Afghan frontier seem to occupy the unenviable position of the "whipping-boy" of frontier politics. With one eye on Umra Khan and Bajaur, General Gholam Haider allows the report to get abroad that he intends an expendition against the Kafirs; and at the same time Umra Khan, while straining every nerve to get a force together to oppose Gholam Haidar at Asmar, has, according to a correspondent, "giyen it out that he is going to invade the Kafirs towards Asmar."

Some of the Kafir tribes have already made submission to General Gholam Haider, representative of the Amir, and have received *khillates*. These tribes are: 1, the Kafirs of Aransia under Arapgan; 2, of Somia under Karauchob and Karambator; 3, of Katar under Goruk, and, 4, of Gabri under Sakan. The four chiefs mentioned each received a handsome *khillat*.

That General Gholam Haidar is doing "bogey man" on the Afghan frontier towards Bajaur is evident from the accounts which reach us of fighting at "Darrai Pech." where the people had refused to give in their submission. Gholam Haider, thereupon, despatched a small force of 300 *Aljaris*, Shinwaris and Khugainis against them. In the fighting which ensued about 30 casualties are reported, and the men of "Darrai Pech" have taken up a strong position in the hills behind sangars. Stronger coercive measures will, therefore, be undertaken against them.

In order to reach "Darrai Pech," General Gholam Haider employed a force of 1,500 *Aljaris* of Parachagan Atup and Chakla to clear away the snow, as these men are the hardiest and most accustomed to working and travelling in the snow.

The people of Shadalam, near "Darrai Pech," had already submitted to General Gholam Haider and received *khillats*.

The fear of the Afghan troops is already producing its effect upon Umra Khan's allies. The Khan of Asmar who, by Umra Khan's connivance, succeeded in expelling the young Khan, Abdul Rahman Jan, is now desirous of coming to terms with General Gholam Haider, by restoring one-half of Asmar to the young Khan; and has asked Umra Khan not to come, as he intended, to Asmar, as fighting would then be inevitable; and between the two contending parties Asmar would assuredly come to grief.

About two years ago Umra Khan took possession of Shahzadgai in Bajaur from Turlaka Khan, who retired to Eusufzai in the Peshawar District, and purchased land there. Now, doubtless, because Umra Khan feels the necessity of having as many friends as possible, he has reinstated Turlaka Khan at Shahzadgai, and the latter has sold off his land at Eusufzai and returned home.

Among other arrangements made by General-Gholam Haider for the advance of his force towards Shigal, was a bridge of boats across the Kunar River.

Hearing that Umra Khan was sending money for the purchase of munitions of war, to Peshawar through Swat, General Gholam Haider is said to have written to the Swat chiefs, that if they allow Umra Khan's money, Umra Khan's agents, or Umra Khan himself to pass through their country, they must be prepared to abide by the consequences.

The Khan of Lalpura, who was bidden by the Amir to co-operate with General Gholam Haider against Umra Khan, appears to be getting tired of inaction. Having halted at Badsamur in Bajaur to await events, and nothing happening, he lately asked whethere he should return to Lalpura; but in reply the Amir ordered him to remain where he was until further orders.

Nur Alam Khan, who resides at Anda near Jellalabad, is a priest of great reputation on account of his charity. All the offerings which are made to him as well as his own income he spends in bread which he distributes daily to all who need it; hence his house is known as the Bread (Khana ka) House; and he has a very large following. Some time ago the Amir sent for the Mulla to Kabul, with a view of enlisting his services in some way, it is supposed against Umra Khan.

The Amir's news-writer at Peshawar, Sirdar Abdu Rahim Khan, has been dismissed for neglect of duty, so we are informed by correspondents; but he has hopes of being reinstated on appeal to the Amir. He is the nephew of Sirdar Mir Afzal Khan of Kandahar, and son of Abdul Rasul Khan, also a Sirdar of Kandahar. The Amir has hitherto been very favourably disposed towards him, and a year or two ago exerted himself as peace-maker between the Sirdar and Kazi Shamas-ud-Din with the usual result in Afghan peace-makings that the Kazi gave his daughter in marriage to the Sirdar's son.

The wife and son of Fatteh Muhammad Khan, a follower of Ayub Khan, arrived a short while ago at Peshawar from Kabul and left for Pindi, to join the colony of Ayub Khan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

The *Statesman* gives the following particulars of disturbances which took place at Calcutta on Saturday after the balloon ascent:—While the balloon was being inflated, a disturbance occurred outside the entrance gate, which degenerated into a somewhat serious *emeute*, resulting in two European policemen being seriously injured and several European spectators being more or less hurt, besides a liberal distribution of contusions among peaceable natives. It seems that the force of police despatched to keep order in and outside the ground was not sufficiently large to meet the contingency of a disturbance which, in a crowd possessing inflammable elements, might arise over an untoward incident. There were only ten European policemen, with two or three officers on duty on the spot, while the native force was also small in numbers and not particularly reliable. At the outset it appears that the sepoys stationed at Alipore resented being turned off their ground by orders of some person in authority, and in the excitement of the moment some of them, with several *budmashes* who were itching for a fray, violently resisted the police in the execution of their duty. Outside the gate a free fight occurred, which resulted in a European policeman receiving a nasty blow from a stick and having his uniform torn. One of the ringleaders of the resistance, a forbidding-looking fellow, with a most filthy tongue, and wherewithal pugnacious was arrested and brought into the gardens, tied up, and carried off. A certain Raja, who was excited at what he had seen, called out in English that the police were killing the man, and said in Hindustani something about murder being committed. Whether this excited the howling mob outside or not, it is difficult to say; but some attempt was made at a rescue, and threats of murdering the policemen taken up by sepoys and the roughs in the crowd. Several police officers attempted to restore order; but it was useless, and the ten European policemen found it necessary to charge the mob. Then ensued an exciting *melee*. The policemen, surrounded by the infuriated crowd, fought desperately in self-defence, and acted with exemplary courage in protecting some of those who had fallen from the fury of their assailants. It seemed at one time as if the policemen were lost men, so thick were the blows rained upon them by a gang of some three hundred men, ungovernable with rage and apparently determined on bloodshed. The mob tore to pieces the small stalls, which were set out with bottled waters for sale, and then commenced a heavy fusillade with stones, bottles, and bits of wood, not only on the police, but on all Europeans they could see. The scene may be described as a *sauve qui peut*, the police and the Europeans who were forced participators in the fray, retreating within the garden. The gate was closed, but the mob threatened to escalade the wall, much to the fear of a large number of persons within the gardens who hurried hither and thither wildly for safety. Some of the more daring did enter the garden, but on some one raising the cry that the troops were being called out, they retreated and the other rioters quietly dispersed. Several gharrywallahs were hit by the missiles employed; and a few European spectators, some of whom were seated in their vehicles, waiting to catch a glimpse of the balloon ascent, got some nasty cuts from the splinters of lemonade bottles and the stones which were hurled wildly around. The police suffered severely. One man was seriously injured in the head and had to be removed to the hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition, and another was marked like a zebra from the blows rained on him, and had also to receive medical attention. The rest of the force were all more or less injured. Some criticism was passed on the officers of the sepoy regiment not taking steps to control their men, but it appears that the onus of responsibility rests with the authorities for not having a sufficient force on the ground to meet a trouble of this sort, which was quite possible, considering the ill-feeling that some of the natives of the locality bore the police, and there appears to have been some injudicious orders given in regard to interfering with what the sepoys considered their rights. The truth of the matter will probably be elicited by a strict enquiry, but the circumstance is regrettable, especially as this *argumentum baculinum* has resulted in serious injuries to body and limb, while some twenty outsiders, we are told, bear the marks of the bottle and stone fusillade.

THE BOMBAY VACCINATION BILL.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed the following memorandum to Government concerning the Vaccination Bill now before the Legislative Council :—

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit this representation for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor and other members of the Legislative Council in regard to Bill No. 3 of 1891, which proposes to make vaccination compulsory in the whole Presidency at the direction of Government, and about which the Select Committee appointed by the Council on the 22nd ultimo has recently submitted its report.

2. The committee of the Sabha are glad to observe that they are in entire accord with Government in regard to the general principle of the Bill. The fact that though vaccination is not at present compulsory outside the limits of the town and island of Bombay and the city of Karachi, its protect ion is sought by no less than 75 per cent. of the population in the Presidency, is a conclusive proof that its beneficial character is properly appreciated by an overwhelmingly large majority of the people. This being so, Government has undoubtedly the right to insist that the minority of the remaining 25 per cent. must not by their negligence or indifference or prejudice endanger the health of the general public, small-pox being an admittedly infectious disease.

3. But though the committee of the Sabha thus approve of the general principle of the Bill, they cannot regard without apprehension the provision that requires arm-to-arm vaccination where animal lymph may not be available. The success of compulsory vaccination in the town and island of Bombay and the city of Karachi is in the opinion of the committee, in a large measure, due to the fact that the Bombay and Karachi Acts require the use of animal lymph alone in vaccination, and, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik in his minute of dissent, appended to the Select Committee's report, if the measure is to work smoothly and successfully, it must be modelled on the lines of those older Acts. The committee believe that the best medical opinion of the present day regards arm-to-arm vaccination as decidedly inferior to vaccination by animal lymph. But this is neither the only nor the main objection which the committee would respectfully desire to urge. Arm-to-arm vaccination, as can indeed be easily seen, is attended with very considerable risk, inasmuch, if the lymph happen to be taken from the arm of a child, suffering from some disease, there is the danger of the disease being widely propagated. The committee of the Sabha are aware that the Select Committee appointed by the Council has tried to partially meet this objection by suggesting to provide "that lymph shall not be taken from any child, who does not appear to be in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination." But this provision will not, it is to be feared, be found of much use in practical operation. The qualifications required in a vaccinator cannot naturally be of a nature to ensure a correct judgment from him whether a child is "in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination." A child might, for instance, have inherited from its parents the germs of syphilis or such other disease, and these germs might be lying in an undeveloped state. It is likely that such a child might, at the time of vaccination, present the appearance of one who is "in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination." But it is clearly not safe to use for vaccination purposes the lymph extracted from the arm of such a child. The provision, therefore, suggested by the Select Committee, is quite inadequate as a safe-guard against propagating disease by vaccination. The prejudices of the people are also strong and deep rooted in this matter, and deserve to be taken into consideration by Government. The extraction of lymph from a child's arm is regarded by many as highly objectionable and vaccination by means of lymph taken from a child of a different caste or creed is regarded by them as little short of pollution. The committee of the Sabha, therefore, pray that the Council will be pleased not to sanction arm-to-arm vaccination, which, besides being admittedly inferior to vaccination by animal lymph, is, as has been shown above, attended with very considerable risk and opposed to the instincts and the prejudices of the people. The resources of Government are large, and the committee think that if proper care be taken in the matter, the contingency of animal lymph being "not procurable in any vaccination area without dangerous delay," ought never to rise.

4. When the present Bill passed through the first reading stage, H. E. the Governor was pleased to assure the public that the question of the increased expenditure on vaccination, which would, be necessitated by this Bill passing into law, though a matter of executive detail, would receive the attention of the Select Committee. The committee of the Sabha regret that from the Select Committee's report, it does not appear that the question was considered by it. We are directed to point out that if the Bill be passed in its present form, it will virtually lay a heavy burden on the local bodies without their consent. The cost of the Vaccination Department is at present nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, out of which 1,07,000 is contributed from the Provincial Revenues, and 1,25,000 is borne by Local and Municipal Boards, the remainder coming from the Native States. Whether this same proportion of expenditure is to be kept up, when this Bill passes into law, is a serious question, and in the opinion of the committee it should not be left to be decided by Government in its executive capacity, but should be considered and disposed of by the legislature itself. The average cost for each vaccinated child in places, where vaccination is not at present compulsory, appears to be about 5 annas, while the same in the town and island of Bombay where vaccination is compulsory, is over a rupee and four annas per child. At the lowest estimate, therefore, the Local and Municipal Boards will have to increase their expenditure to four times what it is at present, *i. e.*, they will be required to expend about 5 lakhs of rupees where they at present expend 1¼ lakhs. The committee of the Sabha submit that these bodies might legitimately ask to be consulted before such a heavy burden is imposed upon them. The committee would point out that such a procedure was adopted in the case of the town and island of Bombay and the city of Karachi, and they would, therefore, respectively urge that a provision to make it incumbent upon Government to obtain the consent of Local and Municipal Bodies in regard to increased expenditure, before vaccination is made compulsory within their areas, should be included in the present measure.

5.—Section 23 provides that "if a Superintendent of Vaccination shall give information in writing to a magistrate that he has reason to believe that any child within a vaccination area, under the age of fourteen years, is an unprotected child and that he has given notice to the parent or guardian of such child to procure its being vaccinated, and that the said notice has been disregarded such magistrate may summon such parent or guardian to appear with the child before him." The committee of the Sabha would suggest a slight addition here, *viz.*, that the notice to be given by the Superintendent to the parent or guardian should allow the latter a period of at least two months from the date of the serving of the notice for getting the child vaccinated.

6.—The committee of the Sabha believe that if the Bill be modified on the lines suggested above, its operation will be attended with the same measure of success as in the case of the town and island of Bombay and the city of Karachi, and they, therefore, earnestly hope that their suggestions will be favourably considered by the Council.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE.
S. H. SATHE.
Hon. Secs., Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

MR. C. M. CURSETJEE AS "SHYLOCK."

MR. C. M. CURSETJEE, Small Cause Court Judge, appeared on Tuesday evening last, not on the bench as usual, but before it, as the eager plaintiff *Shylock*. Those who had previously known Mr. Cursetjee, either in private life as an urbane and amiable friend, or in official life as a judge, were unprepared for the fine exhibition of histrionic power, which he gave on the stage of the Novelty Theatre. His performance was scholarly throughout, and avoided all those shoals which a too ambitious amateur might run upon by attempting too much. Indeed, Mr. Cursetjee is to be congratulated upon the manner in which he interpreted a highly difficult *role* without once overstepping the bounds of either wisdom or modesty. The final performance of the A. D. C. occurs to-morrow night.

THE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE Art Exhibition will finally close at 8 o'clock this evening. The charge for admission to-day will be 4 annas each person. The Band of the Marine Battalion will perform at 5-30. From a notice in another column it appears that exhibitors are asked to send their servants to the Secretariat after 9 o'clock to-morrow evening, with a note, to have their pictures delivered. This will save risk of injury by twice moving.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. WALTER BESANT.

Native Opinion writes :—Mr. Walter Besant is a most elegant, humorous and artistic writer, and his weekly contributions to the *Bombay Gazette* always afford a most interesting and at the same time a most instructive reading. He appears to be a man of almost universal information and sound thought.

HER MAJESTY'S PRAYERFULNESS.

Says the *Subodha Patrika* :—It is said that when the news of the death of the Duke of Clarence was broken to the Queen, she retired from every body for private prayer, which indicates at once a self-possession and thorough dependence on the only Power on whom stricken humanity is impelled to rely for consolation. To realize the full meaning of this behaviour of her Majesty it must be remembered that the late Duke was an especial favourite among her grand-children, and few events could upset her more than his premature and *unexpected* death.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN GANDEVI.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states :—With his wonted liberality Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir has come forward with ready money to forward the cause of English education put in motion some twenty-eight years ago by his late illustrious father in the town of Gandevi. The fund started for a better equipment of the school has risen to some Rs. 17,553, of which Rs. 5,000 is contributed by Mr. Jehangir. The contributions made by Sir Dinshaw and the Gazdars and others are also handsome. We congratulate the Deesai of Gandevi and those who composed the deputation with him on their present success, and we are glad that they bestir themselves so energetically in the intellectual welfare of their neat little town.

KILLING THE GOOSE FOR ITS GOLDEN EGGS.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks :—Killing the goose for its golden eggs is always a thoughtless operation. But that is what Government appear to intend in the enormous building fines which they have been imposing in Bandora and elsewhere. All lands out of municipal limits are supposed to be agricultural, and though they may yield nothing in the shape of agricultural produce to the cultivator or land assessment to Government are turned of a sudden into very valuable lands, the moment anybody proposes to erect buildings on them. The needs of the growing population of the districts require new houses, and in this way a demand grows for building ground and the value of houses sites tends to increase. Government as representing the public is no doubt entitled to a fair share of the value thus added to the land by mere change of time and circumstance. But it is possible to take an undue advantage of the power which Government hold in their hands to withhold building licenses except on payment of a very heavy royalty.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses :—Though we have expressed ourselves as being in complete sympathy with the general tenor of the proposal to make vaccination compulsory in the Bombay Presidency, still we cannot help entering our firm but respectful protest against that section of the Bill now on the Legislative anvil that introduces arm-to-arm vaccination, be the necessity for it ever so pressing. The Bill in itself we reckon as a great boon, but at the same time we consider it with the section in question as the giving of the dole with one hand and snatching it away with the other. Those who insist upon the section to be retained do so, it appears, from a woeful ignorance of the conditions of native life and being utterly oblivious of the alarm it will raise in those strata of society which need slowly to be *taught* the advantages of vaccination. Not to look at the question at present from any other standpoint, the medical objections to arm-to-arm vaccination we should say are none the less serious. The Bill will place the backward districts in the Presidency within the reach of vaccination, and quackery holds such a powerful sway over these that good doctors, or, in fact, trained doctors are a rarity there, and it would, therefore, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain that the lymph is taken from a child who is free from taint of disease of one kind or another transmissible by vaccination, or even from one who is in the enjoyment of general good health. The religious aspect of the question is even the more grave, but on politic considerations we refrain from dealing with it. We cannot, however, help ourselves sounding a note of warning against arm-to-arm vaccination, and earnestly hope that the Legislative Council will think twice before giving final sanction to this ulcer in the body of the Bill, which will not fail before long to corrode the whole constitution and make the contemplated beneficence of the Bill a total nullity. The question involves such grave issues that it needs to be completely threshed out before it is finally settled, and medical experts, we should think, have the first and the last word to say on it. We shall only ask our Legislators to tread upon such a dangerous ground "with fainting steps and slow," and if we would venture to make a suggestion we would do so in one word—Beware.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—We think every right-minded person will agree with the very reasonable and sensible observations of the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik in his minute of dissent on the subject of arm-to-arm vaccination under the new Vaccination Bill, now on the legislative anvil. He is perfectly logical when he observes that legislation should proceed on the same principles on which the Act in the city of Bombay is modelled and worked these many years past. If compulsory vaccination is restricted in the city to the use of *animal* lymph only, why should the poor wights of villagers be tyrannised by a system of legalised vaccination which permits of *human* lymph. There is not logic in it. For, after all the city is immensely in *advance* of villages and backward towns in point of education and comparative freedom from religious prejudices. And if in an advanced city like Bombay arm-to-arm vaccination is not allowable by law, why should the people in the Mofussil, illiterate as they are, and deeply conservative in their prejudices and superstitious beliefs, be terrorised, under pains and penalties by a mode of vaccination which is in itself dangerous and pronounced by scientific authorities to be such.

Native Opinion remarks :—The report of the Select Committee on the Compulsory Vaccination Bill has been sent up to Government, and we are glad the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Yajnik has recorded a strong protest against compulsory legislation for arm-to-arm vaccination. It is on the ground that arm-to-arm vaccination is productive of other dangerous diseases that it has been condemned in England, and we are sorry that what is thus condemned there should again be resorted to in a country where the people are inadequately represented in their Legislative Councils. Already the system of arm-to-arm vaccination has proved oppressive, and an instance of the same was recently brought to the notice of Government.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th February as compared with the statement of the 18th January :—

	January 18. Rs.	A.	P.	February 9. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,67,824	12	0	1,78,19,004	1	8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,33,56,033	2	5	5,78,42,089	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,77,738	8	10	3,30,983	0	1
Sundries	28,68,337	12	7	29,22,382	4	8
Rs.	10,95,63,934	3	11	10,36,11,458	8	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,96,472	8	0	52,44,918	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,14,226	0	0	55,33,636	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,11,53,847	7	9	1,33,63,530	5	11
Credits on do.	84,02,967	15	5	96,53,517	3	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,52,·2,831	2	4	2,78,55,247	6	7
Balances with other Banks	14,07,656	14	9	7,48,270	14	4
Bullion	16,46,851	4	2	9,44,933	1	4
Dead Stock	12,01,822	5	11	12,11,518	0	7
Stamps	10,635	13	10	11,023	9	0
Sundries	18,13,744	8	3	15,55,079	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,57,92,335	1	3	1,66,64,216	6	6
Do. at Branches	3,04,20,543	2	3	2,08,28,537	10	2
Rs.	10,95,63,934	3	11	10,36,11,458	8	2

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 9th February, 1892 :—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,32,858	Inc.
Do. at Branches	16,94,682	do.
Other Deposits	7,84,823	Dec.
Post Bills	1,21,744	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,49,430	Inc.
Loans	5,70,439	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,63,669	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,88,415	do.
Cash at Head Office	50,5[illegible],295	do.
Do. at Branches	35,87,731	Dec.

A PAINSTAKING student of the "Almanach de Gotha" has ascertained that, omitting the Pope, the only European Sovereigns older than her Majesty the Queen are Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, who was born in 1817, and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernest II. of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and Carl Alexander of Saxe Weimar, all three born in 1818. In one regard, however, our Queen takes seniority over these, for it appears that she has reigned longer than any monarch now living.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE TLANG TLANG COLUMN.

HAKA, 13TH FEBRUARY.

CAMP MUNILIPI, 8th February.—The Tlang Tlang column marched out of Haka on the 5th February and arrived at Tlang Tlang on the 6th, a distance of sixteen miles, Major Browne, his Staff Officer, and the Political Officer, with a small escort, having pushed on ahead to the advance post there in one day to arrange for Chin coolies to supply the place of over a hundred Darjeeling coolies left behind sick at Haka. The transport of the column, in addition to Chin coolies who may be engaged from time to time as available, consists of 300 Darjeeling coolies and 100 mules. Lieutenant Watson, K. R. R., has been placed in command of the coolie corps, *vice* Captain Knowles left sick at Lotaw. Surgeon Marshall was also unable to accompany the coolie corps from Haka, owing to illness. The main body of the column, after a few hours' halt at Tlang Tlang, marched three miles further on, and, descending several hundred feet to a stream, camped on a fine bit of open ground. Here we were joined the next morning by the advance party from Tlang Tlang, with Major Browne and the Political Officer, who had remained behind to get in the Chin coolies required to bring on our rations. After a halt of half an hour, the whole column continued its march, and camped below the village of Twalam, a distance of nine miles. On the 8th the column reached the village of Munilipi, distance ten miles. The village was found to be deserted, the Chins apparently having only left the place when they sighted the column on the opposite hill. In their hurry to get away they had dropped many of their goods and chattels on the paths, and in many of the houses we found food cooking on the fire-places. The troops camped in the village, occupying the empty houses. Munilipi is a small hamlet, with about 30 houses, most of them containing only one room. This is one of the villages that took part in attacking the column last year, and has, therefore, now to be punitively dealt with.

Camp Below Hrankan, 9th February.—Originally the intention was to have established a permanent post at Munilipi, to dominate the Chins in this part of the country ; but owing to the scarcity of the water supply at Munilipi this was found impracticable, and another site, on a ridge two miles south of the former place, was selected for the post. The ridge is 4,000 feet high, and is midway between Munilipi and Hrankan, the latter being a large village of about 100 houses. A few hundred feet below the ridge flows the Law Var stream, and here it was that the Chins last year commenced their harassing attack on Lieutenant Mocatta's column, which they kept up till the column reached Tlang Tlang, when it was met by the relief column from Haka. The column marched and camped here on the morning of the 9th, and the work of clearing the jungle for the post commenced at once. We are surrounded on all sides by fir-covered hills, and the climate is much warmer than that of Haka, and far more pleasant, we being sheltered here from the cold cutting winds that make Haka so disagreeable. At Munilipi the Political Officer sent off some of his friendly Chins to call in the villagers from the jungle, and to inform them that they had to pay up a certain number of guns as a fine for their treachery last year, and in default a house would be burnt for each gun not paid up. This within a fixed time, in part is to be the punishment meted out to all the villages that combined in the attack last year. These villages are, Tlang Tlang, Munilipi, Hrankan, Toungzan, Klimglaw and Twalam. Of these, up to the time of marching out of Munilipi, no villagers had come in to pay up their fine ; but the guard of the battery captured three armed Chins during the night, who were found skulking about the outskirts of the village. After we left the village it was discovered that some of the houses had been set on fire, but whether by accident or design it could not be discovered. During the course of the day most of the houses were burnt down, a dozen or so having escaped. Now that their village has been destroyed, it is not likely the villagers will pay up their fine of guns. Anyway, they richly deserve the punishment that has overtaken them.

Camp Lao Var near Hrankan, 10th February.—The Political Officers had sent out messengers to Hrankan to call in the Chiefs, and demand payment of the fine of fins imposed upon them ; but as they showed no sign of complying with either demand, and to show them we mean business, the two guns were brought into action yesterday morning, and ten rounds of common and shrapnel shell dropped into the village. The shooting was excellent, most of the shells bursting in the middle of the village. The range was 3,000 yards, the village being on a ridge 4,500 feet high, to the south of our camp, a few only of the houses being visible to us. Under cover of the fire, a column of 50 men under Captain Markham, K.R.R., and 100 Garhwalis under Lieutenant Evatt, and ten Pioneers, the whole under the command of Major Browne, accompanied by the Political Officer, pushed up to the village, which was, however, found just deserted, the villagers having hurriedly carried away their goods and live stock into the jungle. Baskets of fowls and oranges were found hidden away in the jungle, and the friendly Chins unearthed several pigs. Twelve *mythun* were also found, but of these we only succeeded, in driving three into camp, the other nine having escaped into the jungle. The houses were all searched but no guns were discovered. We looked about to see what execution the shelling had done. There was no mark of blood anywhere. In one or two places the ground was broken up and a shell fragment had gone clean through the side of one house on the opposite side of the hill. At the bottom of the *khud* was a large number of unarmed Chins hiding in the jungle. By dint of much shouting, the Political Officer managed to get a few of these up, but they were so terrified that nothing could be got out of them. The column returned to camp the same evening, but before doing so nine guns were brought in and given up. One of these guns, while being carried out of the village when the shelling began, was hit by a sharpnel shot and smashed in two pieces. The Chin who was carrying the gun had a wonderful escape. Lieutenant Evatt, with 80 Garhwalis, was left behind in the village till dusk, to arrest all armed men who came in from the jungle with guns. The order issued to the column generally is that all armed Chins except the friendlies, who wear red puggries, are to be treated as enemies, and are to be shot down if they refuse to give up their arms and attempt to run away. After waiting some time in the village three Chins entered, one of whom was armed. On seeing the Garhwalis they bolted into the jungle. The sepoys fired on them and one Chin was killed, but the man with the gun got away. The party returned to camp, having captured the other Chin. Another party of 20 Rifles, K. R. R., under Lieutenant Watson, was sent back to Munilipi the same day, to see if anything could be heard of the movements of the Chins in that direction. The party returned without having seen anyone. Three-fourths of the village was reported to have been burnt.

This morning two parties of hill coolies, with strong escorts, one under Lieutenant Watson and the other under Lieutenant Grant, were sent, one to Hrankan and the other to Munilipi, to bring in as much thatch and fir boards as could be found, to utilise in the construction of the post here. The parties met with no opposition, and brought in a large supply of material.

The health of the troops so far is good. The Darjeeling coolies are doing much better than with the last column. All the sick and weakly were weeded out at Haka, so now we have little sickness among those with us. Now that we are in hostile country we have to depend mainly on these coolies, as we cannot count on obtaining Chin coolies for the present. We send back our mules from here to Tlang-Tlang to fetch up further supplies of rations. The mules will be supplemented by Chin coolies obtained from below.—*Pioneer*.

EXCHANGE AND COUNCIL DRAWINGS.

THE commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—Exchange has again continued on its downward tack, and the lowest previously recorded quotations have again this week been surpassed. As is usual, when there has been a heavy fall, the exchange question is once again exciting a great deal of attention amongst merchants and others interested in trade. The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the silver question is understood to be in communication with the financial advisers of the Government of India ; but it is not generally expected that their very lengthy deliberations will have the least practical result. In the meantime the Secretary of State for India continues to sell his bills on India in London at lower rates week by week, and as there seems to be no reason to expect a recovery in the price of silver in New York or London in the immediate future people are already contemplating the possibility of seeing the rupee at 15 pence. To-day exchange here is dull ; telegraphic transfers for forward delivery cannot be bought at better than 1*s.* 3 25-32*d.*, ready wire is quoted at 1*s.* 3¾*d.*, demand bills at 1*s.* 3 25-32*d.*, and four months' sight bank bills on London at 1*s.* 3 29-32*d.*

THE SEASON.

DURING the last two days in Meerut, wired a correspondent on Sunday, we have had heavy showers of rain, and the clouds are still threatening. The prices of grain have already fallen. Gram will be much improved ; so will all un-irrigated crops. The crops, however, that have been irrigated, and are long in the straw, have been beaten down very much.

A Bareilly telegram of Sunday says the weather for the greater portion of to-day has been wet and squally. It began to rain about four o'clock this morning, when a steady down-pour set in, lasting about four hours. Rain continued thereafter to fall at intervals till the afternoon. A high easterly breeze prevailed throughout. Towards evening heavy clouds again began to gather, and it looks as if we were in for another wet night.

Heavy rain, accompanied by hail and much lightning and thunder, fell at Delhi, on Saturday night.

At Jhansi some rain fell on Monday night, and a smart storm of rain and hail, accompanied by a high wind, passed over the station this afternoon. Several undoubted cases of influenza have occurred ; but none of them have been of a severe type.

At Umballa rain fell steadily throughout Friday, and a little rain fell at Lahore—accompanied by a considerably lower temperature—on Friday night and Saturday. Rain was much wanted all over the province, and crops are reported to be suffering everywhere except in Multan, Hissar and Peshawar. Fodder is scarce in many districts, and prices generally remain high. Irrigation of rabi crops is now in progress.

The change of weather at Lahore has brought down the price of food. The *bunniahs*, recognising the probability of rain to save the spring crops, at once reduced the price of food. Wheat, which was, only a few days ago, sold at 12 seers for the rupee, was on Saturday being sold at 15 seers.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

THE case against four men of the 5th Lancers has proceeded during the week at Meerut. A witness, named Binda, stated that he was a little drunk about five o'clock on Christmas Day, and that the deceased was also slightly inebriated about the same time. Binda, while sitting with the soldiers in C troop barracks drinking, heard a noise, and on going out saw the four accused pulling deceased about by his arms and legs. Witness swore he never saw the prisoners either thump or kick deceased. He could not say if the soldiers were pulling him about in anger or play. Deceased was a great favourite with the soldiers. When accused saw witness they said, "You *kala soor*, what do you want here," and they came towards him, whereupon he ran away home, and went to sleep. When witness saw the assault, it was about six o'clock. It was light enough to see clearly a long way off. He returned from the bazaar at five o'clock. The statement he made before the police, that he returned from the bazaar at six o'clock, was false. Deceased was uncle to Bidhun, the head cook. On reaching home that night he never said a word to anyone. He saw deceased's corpse next morning, yet he never told anyone of what he saw, not even the head cook, nor the cook boys, and he denied all knowledge of the affair to the police, the first time, from fear. No one else was present when witness saw the assault, and, though witness is the same caste as the deceased, neither he nor his uncle attended the funeral.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

A CORRESPONDENT of Reuter's agency, travelling in Russia, gives the following account by a Russian veteran of the Crimea of the charge of the Light Brigade :—"While my host at Tamboff was listening to the sorrows of the peasants, another guest arrived. It was Count Stroganoff's steward, a retired major of hussars, now close upon seventy, but as smart and dandified as a young fellow of twenty. Count Stroganoff has done a great deal for the peasants of his district, and has, indeed, taken their provisioning entirely upon himself, refusing all aid from the Zemstvo. His steward, Ivan Ivanovitch, had received his commission in 1848, and had been through the Hungarian campaign and the Crimean war. He was wounded at Balaclava, and gave me a vivid description of the historical charge of the Light Brigade. 'We were so sorry for them,' he said ; 'they were such fine fellows, and they had such splendid horses. It was the maddest thing that was ever done. I can't understand it. They broke through our lines, took our artillery, and then instead of capturing our guns and making off with them, they went for us. I had been in the charge of the heavy brigade in the morning, and was slightly wounded. We had all unsaddled, and were very tired. Suddenly we were told "the English were coming." "Confound them!" we said. My colonel was very angry, and ordered his men to give no quarter. I was lying at some distance, with my wound bandaged, when I saw them coming. They came on magnificently. We thought they were drunk from the way they held their lances. Instead of holding them under their armpit they waved them in the air, and of course they were easier to guard against like that. The men were mad, sir. They never seemed to think of the tremendous odds against them, or of the frightful carnage that had taken place in their ranks in the course of that long desperate ride. They dashed in among us, shouting, cheering, and cursing. I never saw anything like it. They seemed perfectly irresistible, and our fellows were quite demoralised. The fatal mistake we made in the morning was to receive the charge of your heavy brigade standing instead of meeting it with a counter shock. We had so many more men than you that had we continued our charge downhill, instead of calling a halt just at the critical moment, we should have carried everything before us. The charge of your heavy brigade was magnificent, but they had to thank our bad management for the victory. We liked your fellows. When our men took prisoners, they used to give them our vodka. Awful stuff it was, more like spirits of wine than anything else. Your fellows used to offer us their rum in exchange, but we did not care for it ; it was too soft and mild. The Russian soldier must have his vodka.'"

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

31-91—Little, S F and N—Sha Meghjee Sangjee and others vs Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and B—Part heard.
31-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Valibai, widow vs Cooverbai, widow—Thakurdas, D and C.
35-91—J. C Cama—Fazulbhoy Dharamsey vs Allarakhia Munjee—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

580-91—Macfarlane E and H—Meghjee Jairam vs Premjee Trikamdass—Bhaishunker and K. Part heard.
413-91—Conroy and B—Jaithabai Callianjee and another vs The Imperial Flour Mills Co, and others—Nanu and H
621-91—In person—(A pauper)—Manecksha M Dubash vs Rustomjee Eduljee Master—Mansuklal D and J.
626-91—Bhaishanker and K—Seshkurn Samirmull vs Ghasiram Ramlal and others—Payne G and S, and Bicknell and M.
590-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardesir—Ardesir H and D.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
676 89—Payne G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoshangjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jewanjee vs R Wilson and another—Little S F and N.
617-91—K D Shroff—Katre Noormahomed Hajee Soomar vs H H Aga Akbarshah and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
649-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Sayed Dadameya bin Ebrahim shah vs Memon Abdul Karim Tyab—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Consent Decree.

646-70—Roughton and B—M B Fernandes and others vs H Gamble and others—Roughton and B and C B & Co.
463-91—H S Dikshit—Alladinbhoy Rajanbhoy Sumar vs Bai Khundoobai and others—Payne, G and S and C M and M.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
438-89—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Soolaman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.
451-91—Little, S. F. and N—Joshi Purshotum Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee Assoo—Nanu and H.
670-90—Bhaishunker and K—Leherchund Dewchund vs Choksey Purshotumdas Nagindas—Conroy and B.
36-91—Conroy and B—Purshotumdas Nagindas vs Leherchund Dewchund—Bhaishunker and K.
521-89—Payne, G and S—Dadaji Appaji vs Pandurang Kondappa and others—Chitnis M and M and Nanu and H.
103-91—Khunderow, for pauper—Gampatram Shivshanker vs Maccundrao Cassinath and others—Chalk W and S.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Nawazbai and others.
14-91—Tyabji and D—Havatbai and another vs Abdul Hussein Sullemanji and others.

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A BEAUTIFUL TROUSSEAU.

THE beautiful trousseau prepared in Paris, London, and Belfast for Lady Olivia Taylour, whose marriage with Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck was celebrated the other day reflects the fashions of the moment at their latest point of development. One of the loviest gowns is a dinner dress, from Worth, of Paris in white satin, made with a very long train, and though cut with much simplicity yet fitted with skill to the lines of the figure by means of the now popular "goring." At the left side of the front the skirt is slashed up two-thirds of its depth, showing in the opening a beautiful embroidery in fine silver. Where the sides of the satin are turned out from this slash they also are lined with the silver, making a beautiful effect. Similar embroidery forms a border to the skirt and train. A Watteau pleat in white satin falls from the shoulders from a band of the silver embroidery. Clouds of soft white silk muslin finish the top of the bodice about the shoulders. Another dinner dress from the hands of the same artist is in black silk brocade, also slashed up the left side, showing folds of plain black satin. The sides of the slash are lined with creamy white satin. Revers coming from the shoulders show a similar lining. The sleeves are made after those of the period of Francis I. of France, and are in black, lined with creamy-white satin. A poetically pretty dinner gown is in blush-rose satin—a lovely shade which was once called "champagne" from the pinkish cream tint of the bubbles. The dress is scattered over with small garlands of tiny roses and trails of foliage. The lining is of green silk, which shows in glimpses only down the front and round the skirt, looking like the green calyx of the blush rose. The trimming is composed of very fine Alencon lace, the design of which exactly matches that on the dress. A fourth dinner dress is in the very palest tone of blue satin, with a shimmer of white in the high lights. The satin is dotted over with very small rose-coloured spots, a stripe of these alternating with one of white moire silk, on which is a design showing a trellis-work of miniature pink roses and grey-green leaves. The skirt, like those of all the dresses, is made absolutely plain, but fitted well to the figure. The bodice is of the kind technically known as "half-high," which means that it comes up on the shoulders midway to the neck, and is rounded slightly out between those two points, back and front. This girlish-looking and becoming bodice is trimmed with shaded satin ribbons and very fine, deep Spanish blonde, a kind of lace that is now in vogue again, having "gone out" some twenty years ago at least. A dinner dress in pale yellow silk is covered with finest silk muslin in the same shade, with a veiling of white silk muslin falling over both, draped in a fashion associated with Madame Recamier with fine Valenciennes lace. The bodice is a Louis XVI. jacket of yellow silk corduroy, both fine and soft of texture. The sleeves match the skirt, having white silk muslin puffed over yellow.

Among the tea-gowns, perhaps the most beautifu is in pale apple-green crepe-de-chine, made with a Watteau pleat at the back, and turned back in front with ribbon-edged black Chantilly lace, from an underdress very handsomely embroidered with green silk. This tea-gown is lined with yellow silk, which makes a springlike effect in combination with the pale green. Another tea-gown is in thick white figured satin, lined with white, and trimmed down the fronts and round all the outlines with Russian sable. It is worn over an underskirt of similar material with itself, cut out in vandykes round the edge, and thickly fretted with fine Mechlin lace. Of the ball-dresses, one is in yellow satin, made after the fashion of the mediæval period in a long fourreau with a thick roll of the satin edging the skirt. The bodice is draped across in graceful folds and tied with yellow velvet ribbons. A black evening dress is in fine lace over black satin, bordered with jet upon the underskirt and a thick ruche of heliotrope-coloured hyacinths round the lace overskirt, similar flowers being adapted as shoulder knots and bodice trimming. The trousseau contains many very handsome evening cloaks, one of which is in grey satin brocaded all over in gold and silver, and made very long. The high collar is a complete mass of gold and silver embroidery, and is edged all round with very long tassels of gold and silver. This elaborate cloak is lined with blush-pink silk, and is bordered all round with a double edging of silver-grey ostrich feather tips curled over foamily upon each other. Another evening cloak is in fine yellow cloth, with a high Medicis collar of yellow velvet, on which is an embroidery of fine black cut jet. A design of black Chantilly lace is embroidered on the cloak with black jet and small gold beads. The fronts have a similar embroidery with border of curled black ostrich tips. Inside the high collar is a closely-fitting one of yellow satin and black ostrich tips, which stands up erect round the neck. The beautiful cloak which formed part of the bride's travelling dress was copied from a picture in the Tudor Exhibition. It is in black satin with high collar and deep cuffs in darkest Russian sable, and is lined with tan-coloured silk. It partially fits the figure and has high, loose sleeves. A long cloak of black brocaded cloth is lined throughout with Persian lamb, the fur forming also a high collar and deep cuffs. Another, also devised for day wear, is in dark green brocaded with black, and has small Louis XV. capes trimmed with black French lace. Several Indian shawls are comprised in the trousseau, some being scarlet embroidered in gold and silver, while others are in turquoise blue embroidered in fine gold.

No trousseau is now considered complete without a Russian costume. Lady Olivia's is in dark blue striped cloth, the edge of the skirt being vandyked with black astrakhan and dark blue velvet. A high band of the fur and velvet forms the collar and the same trimming is repeated on the gathered basque. The belt and collar are in silver filigree. A long cape to match the dress is lined with dark red, finished inside with a band of gold and silver filigree, the outside of the cape being bordered with vandykes of black astrakhan and dark blue velvet, like the trimming of the dress. The toque and muff matched the costume in every particular. A slate blue dress striped diagonally with the black braid has sleeves and trimming of the new fashioned "satin beaver," in black. A dress of almond-coloured cloth has the skirt cut bias and edged with a narrow band of green satin beaver, gold braid and black piping. The large almond-coloured felt hat to be worn with this is trimmed with plums of green ostrich feathers. The walking dresses include serge and vicuna, tweed and homespun in the fashionable colours, not excepting black, which is so mournfully in vogue just now. The greater portion of the underlinen was made at the work depot for Irish distressed ladies in North Audley-street, where mere stitchery is converted into a fine art. The linen is supplied by Belfast. It is interesting to discover that the orthodox number of pocket handkerchiefs for a great lady's trousseau is one hundred and forty dozen and of gloves nearly two hundred pair. An item in the trousseau list which would have made our grandmothers stare deals with "three pair of spats, black and grey." Muddy weather is now reckoned with in a fashion rather different from that in which our grandmothers faced it with clogs, and our mothers in goloshes. Spats and gaiters are now quite received as articles of feminine attire, and are found to be convenient, sensible, and useful.

A TRUSTWORTHY statistician has ascertained that the gross amount raised by taxation in France is greater than that of any country in which authentic figures are forthcoming. In this respect —contrary perhaps to the general belief the United States comes next. Great Britain follows, then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain. Coming to the taxation per head of the population it is found that Great Britain stands higher than any other independent country except France and the Argentine Confederation. The National Debts of the world have also engaged the attention of this inquirer, who reports that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,166 millions, sterling; that 690 millions, or nearly three fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself, 206½ millions by India ; 175 millions, or one-seventh of the whole by the Australasian colonies ; and the remainder, 94½ millions by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies. Australia has undoubtedly developed a remarkable faculty for borrowing. Taken as a whole, Australasia's indebtedness is stated to be, in proportion, to population, more than two and a half times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GERMAN POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE "Danziger Zeitung" publishes a communication which it has received from a trustworthy correspondent "in colonial circles." The writer states that the "Soden system"—that is to say, the policy of Baron von Soden, Civil Governor of the German territory—is slowly but surely gaining the upper hand in East Africa, and the influence of the former policy of Major von Vissmann is on the wane. Baron von Soden, it is declared, recently sent in to the German Foreign Office the names of six officers who had served under Major von Wissmann, and whose services, he said, could be dispensed with. The Foreign Office thought such a large reduction premature, but allowed Baron von Soden to dismiss any three officers whom he might select. Acting upon his permission Baron von Soden discharged Herr Schmidt, Baron von Eltz, and Lieutenant Bronsart von Schellendorf, three officers who stand high in the esteem of Major von Wissmann. Baron von Eltz had been instructed with the organisation of Wissmann's steamer expedition. Herr Schmidt so little expected his dismissal that he only received news of it at Naples while on his way to resume his command in East Africa. If the foregoing information be correct, Major von Wissmann's speedy resignation of his post may, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, be looked for as a certainty, and the Government will have pledged itself to maintain the purely civil administration of Baron von Soden. The "Vossische Zeitung" affirms that it is in a position to confirm the statement of the "Danziger Zeitung."

The same correspondent writes on Jan. 24 :—Recent reports from the German Africa colonies are of a disquieting nature. The disaster to Lieutenant von Zelowski's column a few months ago was followed by the German reverse at Tanga, when the revolted Wadigoes drove the German forces sent against them back to the very gates of their station. Further reports now state that disturbances of such a serious character have broken out on the coast and that the Government has given orders for the troopship Pelican to be held in readiness to transport 300 Marines thither. In spite, however, of the repeated rumours of German difficulties in Africa, the Government refuses to communicate any news to the public, and the only official report from Herr von Soden, the civil Governor in East Africa, which has been published is a laconic telegram, "All quiet on the coast." In view of the serious information received direct from private sources in East Africa this report appears to be unsatisfactory as conveying a picture of the present situation. The position of the Germans, according to the reports from the private sources, appears to be severely shaken, and the Press now insists on the truth being told. This state of affairs in German Africa constitutes, as it is remarked, a serious danger to British authority. There being no Chinese wall separating the English from the German territories, the "mutiny bacillus" soon spreads from one sphere to the other. Any failure, then, on the part of the Germans to keep order in their territory has at once its reflex action on the British side . . . Since the abolition of the military administration on German territory in favour of civil government, the prestige appears to have suffered considerably. Under Major von Wissmann the authority of the Germans was undisputed. The suppression of the Arab revolt and the execution of its leader Bushiri seemed to have broken the back of the slave trade, and the native tribes were being held in respect. The situation, indeed, looked so favourable that the Government believed that the time had come for abrogating the martial law enforced by Major von Wissmann in favour of purely civil government under Herr von Soden. Since that official's appointment, however, the German administration has not been so successful as it was under Major von Wissmann. The new Governor's attempts to impose taxation have provoked much discontent among the natives, and he has also got embroiled in quarrels with the Arab population and the Hindoo traders on the coast. Within the few months of his tenure of office a German expedition of 300 men has been massacred by the Wahehes, and a second has barely escaped the same fate at the hands of the Wadigoes. From all parts of German territory reports are received of threatened risings and open rebellion. The expedition to the Victoria Nyanza with the steamer Hermann von Wissmann is either indefinitely postponed or altogether abandoned, as the menacing attitude of the natives on the coast renders it impossible to reduce the German military force by a single man. . . . In short, as a German writer remarks, if the state of affairs now prevailing be allowed to last much longer, the words of Baron von Soden's telegram, "All quiet in German East Africa," may find their realisation in a position similar to that depicted in Verestchagin's famous painting, "All quiet at Shipka."

It is evident from the telegrams from Berlin, says the *Times*, that a dead set is being made against the administration of German East Africa, under Baron von Soden, by the colonial party which has identified itself with the warlike policy of Major Wissmann. The comparative suitability of the one policy or the other to the existing conditions in German East Africa need not be discussed. It is evident that the statements which are being issued by the Wissmann Party give a very one-sided view of Baron von Soden's policy and line of action. The German Government is quite right to institute a civil administration of all their African territories as soon as possible ; this is in no way inconsistent with military operations of the most thorough-going character when necessary. As was pointed out in a recent article in the *Times*, it is absolutely essential to the maintenance of European supremacy in Africa that the defeats sustained at the hands of the natives should be avenged; but this can be done as well under a civil as under a Military administration ; and so far as trustworthy facts have come out there seems no reason why Baron von Soden and Major Wissmann should not work in harmony. It is quite evident that the too zealous friends of Major Wissmann have not a single eye to the peaceful development of the German sphere in East Africa. One noteworthy feature in their methods of advocating the cause of their hero is the reckless way in which they misrepresent the real circumstances both in German and British East Africa, either from ignorance or presuming on the ignorance of the public.

The Sultan of Zanzibar paid a State visit to the German Consul on Jan. 26 to offer his congratulations on the occasion of the Emperor William's birthday.

A telegram from Zanzibar, dated Jan. 24, says :—By order of Mr. Portal, all the harbour boats have been numbered conspicuously, the men registered, and the tariff settled. Great preparations are being made for the decoration of the town on the occasion of its declaration as a free port on Feb. 1.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 13th February, 1892 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,85,718	Rs. 7,66,323	Rs. 3,441	Rs. 9,55,482
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..		9,87,710
Decrease				Rs. 32,228

THE Government Statist of the Colony of Victoria reminds the readers of his annual report that under the new Divorce Act any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving wilful and continuous desertion, without just excuse, for a period of three years or upwards. In Victoria also, as in the mother country, persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy ; but, as Mr. Hayter observes, such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. In Victoria, four deserted wives and one deserted husband availed themselves of this provision in the last year reported.

INTENSE excitement has been caused in Johannesburg in the Transvaal, where the British element is in the ascendant, owing to a local English paper having published an article attacking the character of the late Duke of Clarence. The insult to the Royal Family was keenly resented by the public, coming, as it did, in the midst of the universal mourning for the Duke's untimely death. The editor of the paper was hooted and mobbed at the theatre and was severely handled before he succeeded in effecting his escape from the back of the building. A mass meeting was afterwards held at which it was resolved to petition the proprietors of the paper to remove the editor, threatening in the event of a refusal to eject him from the Transvaal. A large crowd, on leaving the meeting, proceeded to the offices of the paper and smashed the windows

SPORTING NOTES.

THE seven undecided ties in the first round of the English Association Football competition were played off on Saturday, January 23, with the result that the following teams qualified to enter the second round:—Burnley, Preston North End, Stoke, Sunderland Albion, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Sunderland, and Sheffield Wednesday. Among the more prominent teams defeated on Saturday were Bolton Wanderers by Sheffield Wednesday, Notts County by Suderland, and Everton by Burnley. Seven games were played on Saturday in the London Cup contest, a definite result being obtained in each instance. The only League game was that between Accrington and West Bromwich Albion, the former winning by four goals to two. Blackburn Rovers, the holders of the National Cup, defeated Darwen by three goals to two. An interesting game was witnessed at Chiswick Park between the home eleven and Chatham. Chiswick Park secured the victory by two goals to none. Several thousand people visited the Invita Ground, Plumstead, when the Royal Arsenal defeated Grimsby by four goals to one.

Lord Sheffield's cricket team concluded on Friday, the 22nd ultimo, a match against twenty-two of Malvern, an important suburb of Melbourne. The home team went in first and made 191 against which the Englismen only succeeded in putting together 143. Dr. W. G. Grace was caught and bowled before making a single run. The Australians again went to the wickets and played out time, losing two wickets for 23 runs. The match thus ended in a draw. The cricket match between Lord Sheffield's eleven and twenty colts of Malbourne was concluded on Tuesday, 26th ultimo. The home team went in for their second innings, having 141 runs to get in order to win the match, but when the hour for drawing stumps came they had made only 105 runs for the loss of sixteen wickets. The match thus ended in a draw rather in favour of the Englishmen.

A number of football matches were played on Wednesday, January 27. The Surrey and Kent Association elevens met on the cricket-ground at Guildford before a numerous company of spectators. Surrey, who had the wind against them, kicked off. The early play was even. Various shots were made at both goals, and once Kent worked the ball through; but the infringement of the off-side rule caused the point to be disallowed. The interval was reached without either team having scored. Early in the second period a goal was kicked for Surrey by Pawson, and very quickly Sykes and Pawson added others. Some fine defence by Ibbs in goal for Surrey was applauded, after which the home team secured their fourth point. Kent still threw plenty of vigour into their game, and three goals were obtained. Eventually an excellent match ended in a victory for Surrey by four goals to three.

Rather a cool proposal was made to make over the Essex Cross-country Cup for a cycling contest. Let Essex cyclists provide themselves with a cup if they wish one. The cross-country group have now evidently parted company with the wheelmen, for an Essex Cross-country Association has been formed to carry out the arrangements for the annual championship of the country. G. W. Tuck and C. E. Taylor are the joint hon. secretaries of the new Association. The Essex championship will lie this year—as it did last year—between the Walthamstow Harriers and the Essex Beagles. The former are the present holders, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to retain possession owing to the increased strength of the Beagles. Of course, the latter will not be represented by anything like their full strength, as a 12 months' residence qualification is necessary when the competitor is not a native of the county.

It is funny to read of the southern committee of the A. A. A. passing resolutions year after year to take precautions to put down "open betting" at sports. How much good do these resolutions accomplish beyond satisfying a pious wish of their authors to prevent betting amongst "the vulgar" and confining it to "gentlemen"? Judged by results, I should say these resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on. But what is open betting? And why is open betting a sin or crime any more than close betting or exclusive betting, or any other kind of betting? Personally, I am against all betting whatsoever, and if those who preach so much about the sin of "open betting" were to set the example by not betting themselves, openly or otherwise it would do more good than shoals of pious resolutions.

A couple of Rugby football-matches were decided on Tuesday, 26th January. Guy's and Charing Cross played their match in the Hospitals Competition on the athletic ground at Richmond. Both behind and in the scrimmages Guy's were much the stronger. They scored a goal and a try in the first ten minutes, and at half-time the record was two goals and three tries in their favour. Change of ends brought no variations in the nature of the play. Guy's carried all before them, and eventually won by five goals and five tries to nothing. London have scratched to St. Thomas's, but the latter have offered them a match in return. At Cardiff on Tuesday (26th ult.) the Harlequins were beaten by the Batley fifteen from Yorkshire by a goal and two tries to two tries.

Under Rugby Union rules the fifteens of Northumberland and Durham engaged in a match at Sunderland. Northumberland gained a try in each division of the game and thus won by two tries to nothing. At the Athletic Ground, Richmond, there was a large company present to see the return match between Blackheath and Richmond. Blackheath won easily by five goals and two tries to a try. Gloucester were victorious over Burton by two goals and a try to a try at Burton-on-Trent. Upwards of 5,000 people assembled at Swansea when the home team beat Cardiff by two goals and a try to nothing. The annual contest between the East and West of Scotland was decided at Edinburgh. The West won by a goal and two tries to nothing.

At Lingay Fen, near Cambridge, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., the one-mile international amateur skating race for the Prince of Orange Shield was decided. The condition of the ice was not favourable for good skating. There were six entries—J. Eden, Haarlem, Holland; W. Housden, the English amateur champion; W. Loveday, Welney; J. Wood, St. Ives; J. C. Aveling, March; and C. G. Tebbutt, St. Neots. After the preliminary heats had been run off it was found that the fastest times were those of Eden and Tebbutt, between whom the final contest thus rested. The result was an easy victory for Eden in 3 min. 25 sec.

I have one athletic club in my mind's eye, writes a sporting correspondent, that is generally pointed to as model of all that a well-ordered club ought to be, and yet I have seen as much betting taking place there in five minutes—and quite openly too—as will take place in an afternoon at the most popular resorts. And the officials know of it too, the only (unwritten) law being that the "bookies" will not shout "the odds" so that they may be heard in the grand stand. I don't say that the officials desire this state of things, but I do say that a little heroic physical legislation, vigorously applied, would put an end to it.

There is now, it is understood, little chance of the celebrated horse Ormonde's return to England, for the time being at least. The present owner, Senor Boucau, refuses to permit it to leave Buenos Ayres unless it is insured for 35,000l., whereas Lloyd's refuse to insure for more than 15,000l. It may be remembered that Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, and its former owner, the Duke of Westminster, were strongly against the recall of the horse, on the ground that he was a "roarer."

The English cricketers in South Africa concluded, at Johannesburg, on Saturday, January 23, a match against an eighteen of Witwatersrand. The home team were the first to go to the wickets, and scored 156, against which the visitors made 189. In their second venture the Witwatersrand men scored 161. The Englishmen in their second innings put together 129 for the loss of three wickets, and the the match thus resulted in a victory for the visitors with seven wickets to spare.

A telegram, dated Johannesburg, Jan. 28, states:—The English eleven have just finished a match against fifteen of the Transvaal. The latter went to the wickets first and made 159, a score which was almost beaten by one of the Englishmen, Mr. Brann, who played a magnificent innings of 103. The English total was 283. The home team, in their second innings, were dismissed for 145, and the Englishmen had thus an easy task before. With twenty-two to get they began their second innings, and made the desired number of runs with the loss of one wicket.

"Tom" Chaloner has had a good year with his horses. Give him the proper material to work on and he will train it into a marketable commodity, and do his best to make it pay. He has now the house and stables formerly tenanted by Mr. Haines, in Black Bear-lane, at Newmarket, in his charge. His head lad occupies the house, and Tom himself is in residence at Stockbridge House with the remainder of his team.

The Football League match between Preston North End, who are at the head of the competition, and Notts County was played on Monday, January 25th, at Preston. The North End were victorious by six goals to two. They have now won sixteen out of twenty-one games, drawing one and losing four.

News comes from Vienna of the death of the celebrated horse Doncaster, which won the Derby for Mr. Merry in 1873.

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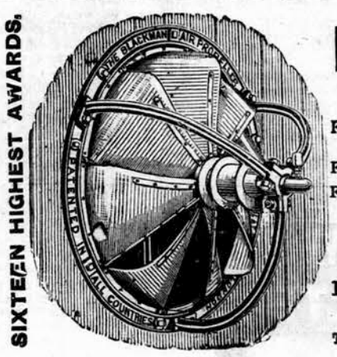
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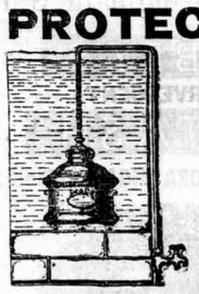
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